EXERCISE

- Four options are given for every question. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. On 20th December 1971 took the oath of president of Pakistan and Chief martial law administrator:
   (a) Muhammad Khan Junejo (b) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
   (c) Mian Nawaz Sharif (d) Benazir Bhutto
2. Youm-e-Takbeer is celebrated on:
   (a) 23rd March (b) 15th June (c) 1st May (d) 28th May
3. In South Asia, through an act, the Viceroy Lord Rippon implemented the system of local governments in:
   (a) 1854 (b) 1864 (c) 1874 (d) 1884
4. Zakat is deducted from the Muslim account holders at the percentage of:
   (a) 2.5% (b) 3% (c) 3.5% (d) 4%
5. The incident of the world trade center (9/11) took place in:
   (a) 2001 (b) 2003 (c) 2005 (d) 2007
6. 33% of the total seats of district council is reserved for:
   (a) women (b) farmers
   (c) minorities (d) social workers
7. The government of Benazir Bhutto started five-year plan:
   (a) Fifth (b) Sixth (c) Seventh (d) Eighth
8. Mian Nawaz Sharif himself inaugurated the motorway at its completion ceremony in.
   (a) 1992 (b) 1994 (c) 1996 (d) 9198

ANSWERS

1	(b)	2	(d)	3	(d)	4	(a)	5	(a)	6	(b)
7	(b)	8	(c)								

EXERCISE

- Four options are given for every question. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The diplomatic relations established between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
   (a) In 1947 (b) In 1948
   (c) In 1949 (d) In 1950
2. Which country sent its forces into Afghanistan in 1979?
   (a) America (b) Britain
   (c) Russia (d) France
3. The biggest organ of the United Nations is:
   (a) General Assembly (b) International Court of Justice
   (c) Security Council (d) Economic and Social Council
4. The People's Republic of China was formed in:
   (a) 1947 (b) 1949
   (c) 1951 (d) 1953
5. The number of members of United Nations Economic and Social Council is:
   (a) 34 (b) 44
   (c) 54 (d) 64
6. The first meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was held in 1969 in the city:
   (a) Rabat (b) Jeddah
   (c) Karachi (d) Tehran
7. The organisation was established on 24th October, 1945.
   (a) Organisation of Economic Cooperation
   (b) Organisation of Islamic Conference United Nations
   (c) Regional Cooperation Development
8. The Simla Pact was held between Pakistan and India in:
   (a) 1971 (b) 1972
   (c) 1967 (d) 1965
9. The relations between Pakistan and European Union were established in:
   (a) 1966 (b) 1976
   (c) 1986 (d) 1997
10. In which country was the Second Islamic Heads Conference held in 1974:
   (a) Pakistan (b) Morocco
   (c) Saudi Arabia (d) Iran

ANSWERS

1	(d)	2	(c)	3	(a)	4	(b)	5	(c)	6	(a)
7	(b)	8	(b)	9	b)	10	(a)				

EXERCISE

❑ **Four options are given for every question. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1. **Economic development means:**
   (a) Increase in national income (b) Increase in agricultural income
   (c) Increase in personal income (d) Increase in factual national income
2. **Pakistan government established "Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation" in:**
   (a) 1942 (b) 1948
   (c) 1956 (d) 1952
3. **Pakistan's economy is:**
   (a) Developed (b) Underdeveloped
   (c) Extremely developed (d) extremely poor
4. **5 year developmental plan started in Pakistan in:**
   (a) 1950 (b) 1955
   (c) 1958 (d) 1960
5. **The first dry port was built in Pakistan in:**
   (a) Karachi (b) Lahore
   (c) Sialkot (d) Peshawar
6. **Pakistan imports edible oil from America, Sri Lanka and:**
   (a) Iran (b) Saudi Arabia
   (c) Hong Kong (d) Malaysia
7. **The largest scheme for producing hydroelectric power in Pakistan is:**
   (a) Ghazi Barotha Project (b) Mangla Dam
   (c) Terbela Dam (d) Warsak Dam
8. **With the cooperation of the World Bank, the Indus Water Treaty between Pakistan and India was settled in:**
   (a) 1950 (b) 1958
   (c) 1960 (d) 1962
9. **The largest sector of Pakistan's economy is.**
   (a) Trade (b) Industry
   (c) Agriculture (d) Services
10. **Who came into power in Pakistan in 1958?**
    (a) General Sikandar Mirza (b) General MuhammadAyub Khan
    (c) General Yahya khan (d) General Zia-ul-Haq

ANSWERS

1	(a)	2	(d)	3	(b)	4	(a)	5	(b)	6	(d)
7	(c)	8	(c)	9	(c)	10	(a)				

ختم نبوت ﷺ زندہ باد　　　　　　　　عظمت صحابہ زندہ باد

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ:

معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈ من "**اردو بکس**" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

آپ تمام ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ:

- گروپ میں صرف PDF کتب پوسٹ کی جاتی ہیں لہذا کتب کے متعلق اپنے کمنٹس / ریویوز ضرور دیں۔ گروپ میں بغیر ایڈ من کی اجازت کے کسی بھی قسم کی (اسلامی وغیر اسلامی، اخلاقی، تحریری) پوسٹ کرنا سختی سے منع ہے۔
- گروپ میں معزز، پڑھے لکھے، سلجھے ہوئے ممبرز موجود ہیں اخلاقیات کی پابندی کریں اور گروپ رولز کو فالو کریں بصورت دیگر معزز ممبرز کی بہتری کی خاطر ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔
- کوئی بھی ممبر کسی بھی ممبر کو انباکس میں میسیج، مس کال، کال نہیں کرے گا۔ رپورٹ پر فوری ریموو کر کے کاروائی عمل میں لائے جائے گی۔
- ہمارے کسی بھی گروپ میں سیاسی و فرقہ واریت کی بحث کی قطعاً کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے۔
- اگر کسی کو بھی گروپ کے متعلق کسی قسم کی شکایت یا تجویز کی صورت میں ایڈ من سے رابطہ کیجئے۔
- سب سے اہم بات:

گروپ میں کسی بھی قادیانی، مرزائی، احمدی، گستاخِ رسول، گستاخِ امہات المؤمنین، گستاخِ صحابہ و خلفائے راشدین حضرت ابو بکر صدیق، حضرت عمر فاروق، حضرت عثمان غنی، حضرت علی المرتضیٰ، حضرت حسنین کریمین رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ اجمعین، گستاخ اہلبیت یا ایسے غیر مسلم جو اسلام اور پاکستان کے خلاف پراپیگنڈا میں مصروف ہیں یا ان کے روحانی و ذہنی سپورٹرز کے لئے کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے لہذا ایسے اشخاص بالکل بھی گروپ جوائن کرنے کی زحمت نہ کریں۔ معلوم ہونے پر فوراً ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔

- تمام کتب انٹرنیٹ سے تلاش / ڈاؤنلوڈ کر کے **فری آف کاسٹ** وٹس ایپ گروپ میں شیئر کی جاتی ہیں۔ جو کتاب نہیں ملتی اس کے لئے معذرت کر لی جاتی ہے۔ جس میں محنت بھی صَرف ہوتی ہے لیکن ہمیں آپ سے صرف دعاؤں کی درخواست ہے۔
- عمران سیریز کے شوقین کیلئے علیحدہ سے عمران سیریز گروپ موجود ہے۔
- **لیڈیز کے لئے الگ گروپ کی سہولت موجود ہے جس کے لئے ویریفکیشن ضروری ہے۔**
- اردو کتب / عمران سیریز یا سٹڈی گروپ میں ایڈ ہونے کے لئے ایڈ من سے وٹس ایپ پر بذریعہ میسیج رابطہ کریں اور جواب کا انتظار فرمائیں۔ برائے مہربانی اخلاقیات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے موبائل پر کال یا ایم ایس کرنے کی کوشش ہر گز نہ کریں۔ ورنہ گروپس سے تو ریموو کیا ہی جائے گا بلاک بھی کیا جائے گا۔

نوٹ: ہمارے کسی گروپ کی کوئی فیس نہیں ہے۔ سب فی سبیل اللہ ہے

0306-7163117	0343-7008883	0333-8033313
محمد سلمان سلیم	پاکستان زندہ باد	راؤ ایاز

پاکستان زندہ باد　　　　　　　　پاکستان پائندہ باد

اللہ تبارک تعالیٰ ہم سب کا حامی و ناصر ہو

Chapter 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Four options are given for every question. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The increase in the production of goods and services is called:

(a) Economic development (b) Economic stability
(c) Economic condition (d) Economic progress

2. Pakistan Industrial Development Cooperation was established in:

(a) 1950 (b) 1952 (c) 1955 (d) 1957

3. In 1959-60 in Pakistan's GDP the share of industrial field was:

(a) 9.9 percent (b) 10.9 percent (c) 11.9 percent (d) 12.9 percent

4. **First 5 years development plan was from:**
   (a) 1st April 1950 to 31st July 1955 (b) 1st April 1955 to 31st July 1960
   (c) 1st April 1960 to 31st July 1965 (d) 1st April 1965 to 31st July 1970
5. **The Volume of the first 5 year plan was:**
   (a) 1080 crore rupees (b) 1090 crore rupees
   (c) 1180 crore rupees (d) 1280 crore rupees
6. **Muhammad Ayub Khan came into power:**
   (a) 1955 (b) 1958 (c) 1965 (d) 1971
7. **Second 5 years development plan was from:**
   (a) 1950 to 1955 (b) 1955 to 1960 (c) 1960 to 1965 (d) 1965 to 1970
8. **The volume of the second 5 years plan was:**
   (a) 1080 crore rupees (b) 1900 crore rupees
   (c) 1180 crore rupees (d) 1280 crore rupees
9. **Third 5 years development plan was from:**
   (a) 1950 to 1955 (b) 1955 to 1960 (c) 1960 to 1965 (d) 1965 to 1970
10. **The ordinance for economic reforms was issued by Zia-ul-Haq in:**
    (a) 1974 (b) 1977 (c) 1978 (d) 1979
11. **Fourth 5 years development plan was from:**
    (a) 1950 to 1955 (b) 1955 to 1960 (c) 1960 to 1965 (d) 1970 to 1975
12. **The fifth 5 year plan was commenced from:**
    (a) 1960 to 1965 (b) 1965 to 1970 (c) 1970 to 1975 (d) 1978 to 1983
13. **The Sixth 5 year plan was commenced from:**
    (a) 1960 to 1965 (b) 1965 to 1970 (c) 1983 to 1988 (d) 1978 to 1983
14. **Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto came into power:**
    (a) 1988 (b) 1990 (c) 1997 (d) 2000
15. **The seventh 5 year plan was commenced form:**
    (a) 1960 to 1965 (b) 1965 to 1970 (c) 1983 to 1988 (d) 1988 to 1993
16. **The eighth 5 years plan commenced in:**
    (a) 1993-1998 (b) 1994-1998 (c) 1995-1999 (d) 1983-1988
17. **Into how many groups minerals are divided?**
    (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
18. **Mineral Development Corporation was established in.**
    (a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) 1974 (d) 1975
19. **In Pakistan the production of iron ore was started in:**
    (a) 1952 (b) 1955 (c) 1957 (d) 1960
20. **The iron reserves discovered in Pakistan are estimated at:**
    (a) 430 million tons (b) 450 million tons
    (c) 480 million tons (d) 350 million tons
21. **The gypsum reserves discovered in Pakistan are estimated at:**
    (a) 430 million tons (b) 450 million tons
    (c) 480 million tons (d) 350 million tons

22. Under ground water channels are called:
(a) Streams (b) Karez (c) Rivers (d) Canals
23. How many barrages were built according to Sutlej Valley Project?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
24. How many cropping seasons are in Pakistan?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
25. Rabi season begins from:
(a) April (b) May (c) December (d) September
26. Kharif season begins from:
(a) April (b) May (c) Dec (d) Oct
27. Madhopur Barrage was constructed in:
(a) 1867 (b) 186 (c) 1960 (d) 1962
28. Indus Water Treaty between Pakistan and India was signed in:
(a) 1955 (b) 1958 (c) 1960 (d) 1965
29. The total length of these link canals is:
(a) 550km (b) 540km (c) 570km (d) 590km
30. Jinnah Barrage has been constructed at
(a) Indus (b) Ravi (c) Sutlej (d) Chenab
31. Under Indus water treaty dams were constructed:
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
32. Under Indus water treaty barrages were constructed:
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
33. Under Indus water treaty link canals were constructed:
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
34. 2011-12 the production of rice is approximately:
(a) 50 lakh tons (b) 45 lakh tons (c) 55 lakh tons (d) 65 lakh tons
35. Cotton is being harvested in the Indus Valley since:
(a) 1000 BC (b) 2000 BC (c) 5000 BC (d) 3000 BC
36. 2011-12, the total per annum production of cotton is:
(a) 12 million tons (b) 15 million tons
(c) 20 million tons (d) 25 million tons
37. 2011-12, fish production of Pakistan is:
(a) 3 lakh ton per annum (b) 5 lakh ton per annum
(c) 7 lakh ton per annum (d) 8 lakh ton per annum
38. Small industry means that industry which employs:
(a) 2 to 5 workers (b) 2 to 7workers (c) 2 to 9 workers (d) 3 to 9 workers
39. 2011-12 the demand for electricity in Pakistan is:
(a) 15860 megawatts (b) 16860 mega watts
(c) 17860 megawatts (d) 18860 mega watts

40. 2011-12 the supply for electricity in Pakistan is:
(a) 15860 megawatts (b) 16860 mega watts
(c) 12755 megawatts (d) 18860 mega watts

41. Which is the biggest plan for production of hydroelectric power?
(a) Terbela Dam (b) Mangla Dam
(c) Warsak Dam (d) Ghazi Barotha

42. Nuclear power technology was introduced in Pakistan in:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) 1986 (d) 1999

43. Daily average production of natural gas in Pakistan is:
(a) 4000 million cubic metre (b) 4000 million cubic metre
(c) 4000 million cubic metre (d) 4000 million cubic metre

44. Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL) was established in
(a) 1952 (b) 1955 (c) 1957 (d) 1961

45. How many oil fields are working in Pakistan:
(a) 90 (b) 50 (c) 80 (d) 60

46. In 2011-12 the total volume of Pakistanis exports was nearly:
(a) 20472 million (b) 20474 million (c) 20484 million (d) 30474 million

47. In 2011-12 Pakistan exported cement worth:
(a) 272.2 million dollars (b) 352.2 million dollars
(c) 372.2 million dollars (d) 472.2 million dollars

48. In 2011-12 Pakistan imported iron and steel products worth:
(a) 1165.8 million dollars (b) 1265.8 million dollars
(c) 2265.8 million dollars (d) 1265.8 million dollars

49. Federal Ministry of Industry presented the plan for dry-ports:
(a) 1967 (b) 1969 (c) 1960 (d) 1978

50. The first dry-ports was built in:
(a) 1970 (b) 1973 (c) 1975 (d) 1980

51. Pakistan Railways built dry-ports in Multan and Peshawar:
(a) 1980 (b) 1985 (c) 1986 (d) 1990

ANSWERS

1	(a)	2	(b)	3	(c)	4	(b)	5	(a)	6	(b)
7	(a)	8	(b)	9	(d)	10	(c)	11	(d)	12	(d)
13	(c)	14	(a)	15	(d)	16	(a)	17	(a)	18	(d)
19	(c)	20	(a)	21	(d)	22	(b)	23	(c)	24	(b)
25	(d)	26	(a)	27	(b)	28	(c)	29	(d)	30	(a)
31	(a)	32	(c)	33	(d)	34	(c)	35	(d)	36	(a)
37	(b)	38	(c)	39	(d)	40	(c)	41	(a)	42	(b)
43	(c)	44	(d)	45	(a)	46	(b)	47	(c)	48	(d)
49	(a)	50	(b)	51	(c)						

Chapter 8

Population, Society and Culture of Pakistan

☐ **Four options are given for every question. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1. **According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2011-12, the population of Pakistan is:**
   (a) 17 crore, seven lakh (b) 18 crore, seven lakh
   (c) 19 crore, seven lakh (d) 18.5 crore, seven lakh
2. **According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2011-12, the population of Pakistan is increasing at the rate of:**
   (a) 2.0% per annum (b) 2.04% per annum
   (c) 2.03% per annum (d) 2.05% per annum
3. **According to the census of 1998, Pakistan's population was:**
   (a) 132352000 (b) 122352000 (c) 142352000 (d) 152352000
4. According to the latest facts density of population is in excess of:
   (a) 220 persons PS/km (b) 226 persons PS/km
   (c) 230 persons PS/km (d) 246 persons PS/km
5. **In 1950, by population, Pakistan was the ----- largest country in the world.**
   (a) 10th (b) 12th (c) 13th (d) 14th
6. **According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2011-12, urban population is:**
   (a) 65.55 million (b) 66.55 million (c) 67.15 million (d) 67.55 million
7. **According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2011-12, femaleaverage age is:**
   (a) 60.1 years (b) 66.1 years (c) 76.1 years (d) 48.1 years
8. Punjab is the ----- province of Pakistan by population.
   (a) Smallest (b) Largest (c) Beautiful (d) Huge
9. ----- of Pakistan's population lives in the Punjab.
   (a) 50% (b) 54% (c) 60% (d) 70%
10. In Punjab the average number of persons per square kilometer is:
    (a) 154 (b) 254 (c) 354 (d) 454
11. **In Balochistan the average number of persons per square kilometer is:**
    (a) 19 (b) 29 (c) 39 (d) 49
12. **In Sindh the average number of persons per square kilometer is:**
    (a) 200 (b) 213 (c) 313 (d) 413

13. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the average number of persons per square kilometer is:
(a) 200 (b) 220 (c) 236 (d) 300
14. The process of obtaining facts about population is called:
(a) Counting (b) Census (c) Statics (d) Geography
15. In Pakistan census is held after every:
(a) 5 years (b) 10 years (c) 15 years (d) 20 years
16. The climate of our northern mountain ranges is very:
(a) Cold (b) Hot (c) Temperate (d) Pleasant
17. Which is largest and most densely populated city, of Pakistan is located along the coast of the Arabian Sea?
(a) Lahore (b) Multan (c) Hyderabad (d) Karachi
18. Faisalabad has become the ----- largest city of Pakistan due to industrial development.
(a) 3rd (b) 4th (c) 7th (d) 5th
19. Population of Pakistan lives in cities:
(a) 67.55 million (b) 68.55 million
(c) 69.55 million (d) 70.55 million
20. According to the data of 2011-12, males constitute the total population of Pakistan:
(a) 51% (b) 49% (c) 52% (d) 48%
21. According to the data of 2011-12, females constitute the total population of Pakistan:
(a) 51% (b) 49% (c) 52% (d) 48%
22. The education before Class One is called
(a) Prep (b) Nursery (c) One (d) K.G.
23. The education from Class 1 to Class 5 is called:
(a) Prep (b) Primary education
(c) Secondary education (d) Middle education
24. In Pakistan, middle education is from class:
(a) 1 to class 3 (b) 3 to class 5 (c) 6 to class 8 (d) 8 to class 10
25. When did Shah Jahan appoint Delhi as his capital instead of Agra?
(a) 1647 (b) 1656 (c) 1680 (d) 1757
26. Who compiled the first Urdu Deewan?
(a) Sultan Muhammad Ghori (b) Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah
(c) Sultan Muhammad Nazim (d) Sultan Muhammad Jahangir
27. How many major accents and dialects Punjabi language have?
(a) Three (b) Four (c) Five (d) Six
28. The best accents of Punjabi language is:
(a) Chachi (b) Majhi (c) Dhani (d) Pothwari

29. How many people speak Punjabi in Pakistan?
(a) 40% (b) 45% (c) 48% (d) 52%

30. In third period of Kashmiri Language, the famous poetess was:
a. Mahmood Gansi b. Haba Khatoon c. Armani Lal d. MullaFaqir

31. The name of poet whose collection of poetry is "Shah Jo Rasolu":
a. Khushhal Khan b. Waris Shah
c. Makhdum Muhammad Hashim d. Shah AdbulLatifBhatai

32. The name of the first book of Pushto language:
a. PataKhazana b. Tazkra-tul-Aulia
c. slat di Kartut d. Athar-us-Sanadid

33. Urdu is a Turkish word and it means:
a. Sword b. Arms and ammunition
c. Army d. Literature

34. Which was the city made a capital by Shah Jahan in 1647 in place of Agra?
a. Madras b. Karachi c. Dhaka d. Delhi 40

35. The name of the poet who wrote "Mussadas-i-Hali":
a. Amir Khusro b. MaulanaAltaf Hussain Hali
c. Mir Taqi Mir d. Khawaja Mir Dard

36. The knowledge and literature of Punjabi language started with the arrival of:
a. Sultan MehmoodGhaznvi b. Shahab-ud-Din Gohri
c. Mohammad Bin Qasim d. Mughals

37. 2nd great poet of Pushto language was:
a. Amir Crore b. Rehman Baba
c. Khushal Khan Khatak d. Allama Iqbal

38. Sindhi language belongs to ancient family of languages:
a. Aryan family b. Punjabi c. Modern family d. Pushto

39. How many types of Balochi Language are?
a. two b. four c. five d. three

40. Musimanki, Gandoro Hindko and Gami are accents of:
a. Punjabi b. Kashmiri c. Brahvi d. Sindhi

41. GulNaseer Khan, Mir Chakar and MastTawakli are prominent poets of:
a. Balochi b. Sindhi c. Pashto d. Punjabi

42. Dabir Singh and Miran Singh is prominent Novelist of:
a. Punjabi b. Sindhi c. Balochi d. KaShmiri

43. Who translated Holly Quran in Sindhi in poetic style?
a. Maulvi Ahmad Mallah b. Mirza QaleechBaig
c. Shab Abdul LatifMatti d. Allama Iqbal

44. Khushal Khan Khatak was the poet of:
a. Punjabi b. Pushto c. Sindhi d. Arabic

45. National language of Pakistan is:
a. Urdu b. Punjabi c. Pashto d. Arabic

46. Baba Bullay Shah, Sultan Baho, Khawaja Farid and Shah Hussain were the poets of:
a. Punjabi b. Sindhi c. Balochi d. Pashto.

47. Who translated the Holly Quran with comments?
a. Molvi Ahmad Malah b. Akhwand Aziz Ullah
c. "Sohail Sir Mast d. Khushal Khan Khatak

48. First Book of Prose in Pushto was written in:
a. 6th b. 7th c. 8th d. 10th

49. Who prepared the alphabets of Pushto in the reign of Muhammad Ghaznvi?
a. Saifullah b. Mast Tawakli
c. Reiman Baba d. Khushal Khan Khatak

50. Ancient Balochi Poetry was highlighted in:
a. 1840 b. 1940 c. 1850 d. 1960

51. MehmmoodGami was a prominent poet of period of Kashmiri language:
a. 2nd b. 3rd c. 4th d. 5th

52. Who was prominent poet of 5th period of Kashmiri language?
a. Mahmood Gami b. Ghulam Ahmed Majhor
c. HalmKhatoori d. GulNaseer Khan

53. The rights of the minorities have been fully protected in the constitution of:
(a) 1972 (b) 1973 (c) 1974 (d) 1975

ANSWERS

1	(b)	2	(c)	3	(a)	4	(b)	5	(c)	6	(d)
7	(b)	8	(b)	9	(b)	10	(c)	11	(a)	12	(b)
13	(c)	14	(a)	15	(b)	16	(a)	17	(d)	18	(a)
19	(a)	20	(a)	21	(b)	22	(a)	23	(b)	24	(c)
25	(a)	26	(b)	27	(d)	28	(b)	29	(c)	30	(b)
31	(d)	32	(a)	33	(c)	34	(a)	35	(b)	36	(a)
37	(b)	38	(a)	39	(d)	40	(b)	41	(a)	42	(a)
43	(a)	44	(b)	45	(a)	46	(a)	47	(b)	48	(c)
49	(a)	50	(a)	51	(c)	52	(b)	53	(b)		
55		56		57		58		59		60	

Each question are given four possible answers. Tic mark (✓) on the correct answer.

1. GPS-linked to the protection of women has been made what?
   (a) Necklace✓ (b) Ring
   (c) Bracelet (d) Watch
2. The Court is dealt with by the affected woman complaint in how many days?
   (a) 70 (b) 80
   (c) 90 ✓ (d) 100
3. To help affected women universal toll-free number what is this?
   (a) 1040 (b) 1041
   (c) 1043✓ (d) 1042
4. When the Act's protection in Punjab. accepted:
   (a) 5 March 2016 (b) February 24th, 2016✓
   (c) April 10 in 2016 (d) June 16th, 2016
5. What is meant by cyber crime?
   (a) The crime was through television
   (b) The criminal who was by telephone
   (c) The criminal who was by mobile or internet ✓
   (d) The criminal who was by radio

1	(c)	2	(c)	3		4	(b)	5	(c)

UNIT # 5

Q1. Write two duties of the Union Council.

Ans: The duties of a Union Council include the security arrangements within its boundary, making the annual development Programme for the area, imposing taxes at the local level and solving the cases of crimes of small nature, land and family disputes.

Q2. Why was Washington Declaration made?

Ans: **Washington declaration**

There was a clash between Pakistan and India in Kargil in May 1999. On the advice of American President, Bill Clinton, Nawaz Sharif visited America and signed the ceasefire communiqué. It was called Washington Declaration.

Q3. Why did President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismiss the Benazir Bhutto government?

Ans: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan using the powers under Section 58-2-B of the constitution dismissed Benazir Bhutto government on the charges of corruption and dissolved the National Assembly on 6th August, 1990.

Q4. Write two measures taken for women in Musharraf's government.

Ans: Women seats were reserved in the National and Provincial Assemblies. They were also permitted to contest elections for the general seats. Women were granted small loans from banks on easy installments without any reference. They were recruited as traffic wardens on roads in Punjab. They were appointed directly as commissioned officers in the army.

Q5. Under which law did America discontinue the supply of defence armaments to Pakistan?

Ans: According to Pressler law America, discontinue the supply of defence armaments to Pakistan.

Q6. What is meant by Lahore Declaration?

Ans: The Indian Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, visited Lahore by bus with a message of goodwill. Mian Nawaz welcomed him at Wagah Border. Both leaders announced many plans to normalize mutual relations. A joint communiqué was signed which was called 'Lahore Declaration'.

Q7. Why is the 1973 Constitution called the federal constitution?

Ans: Pakistan has been declared as a federal state. The federation of Pakistan consists of four provinces, Federal capital and some tribal areas which are called FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas).

Q8. What was the limit of the agricultural land which Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto fixed for the individual holding?

Ans: No person was to own more than 150 acres of irrigated and land irrigated by natural rains was up to 300 acres.

Q9. Under which amounts were Habib Bank and UBL privatized?

Ans: Habib Bank was sold for only Rs.22 billion and UBL was sold for only 13 billion rupees in Dec. 2004.

Q10. In which election was graduation made conditional for the candidates?

Ans: These Elections were held in October 2002

UNIT # 6

◆ **Give the short answers**

Q1. What is meant by 'Durand Line'?

Ans: Foreign Secretary Government of India, Sir Durand, and Afghan King, Ameer Abdul Rahman, signed and agreed for the permanent solution of the border issue in 1893. It finalized the border lines. Afghanistan accepted the Durand Line as its international border.

Q2. What are the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council?

Ans: Its responsibilities include raising the standard of living of man, trying for economic and social development, collaboration in the educational, scientific and cultural fields, taking measures to eradicate unemployment, poverty and disease etc.

Q3. Write three responsibilities of United Nations General Assembly.

Ans: Its responsibilities include electing the non-permanent members of the Security Council, giving membership to new states and terminating the membership of some state, approving the budget of the United Nations and taking measures to establish world peace etc.

Q4. When was the border settlement made between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans: The border settlement made between Pakistan and Iran in 1957.

Q5. Between which two countries was signed the Indus Water Treaty was signed?

Ans: For resolving the water issue, the Indus Water Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960 it is still violating this treaty.

Q6. When did the relations between Pakistan and People's Republic of China begin?

Ans: Close relation's between Pakistan & China were Started in 1955 on the eve of Bandung (Conference Indonesia).

Q7. Write the names of ten member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Ans: Afghanistan 1969, Albania, Republic of 1992, Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of 1969, Azerbaijan, Republic of 1991, Bahrain, State of 1970, Bangladesh, People's Republic of 1974, Brunei Dar-us-Salaam, Sultanate of 1984, Cameroon, Republic of 1975, Chad, Republic of 1969, Egypt, Arab Republic of 1969, Iran, Islamic Republic of 1969, Iraq, Republic of 1976 and Pakistan, Islamic Republic of 1969

Q8. When was the Kashmir issue presented in the United Nations?

Ans: Kashmir issue presented in the United Nations in 1948 by India.

Q9. When and where did the World Trade Centre tragedy took place?

Ans: The tragedy of the World Trade Center was occurred on 11th September 2001 in America.

Q10. Write the introduction of Bhutan in three lines.

Ans: Bhutan is a mountainous country. Its capital is Thimphu which is situated on the banks of River Thimphu. The people belong to the Mongol Tribe. There are many forests in Bhutan. People earn their living by cutting trees. Most of its population live in valleys.

UNIT # 7

Q1. Write the definition of economic progress as given by Professor Arthur Lewis.

Ans: According to Professor Arthur Lewis:

"The increase in the production of goods and services is called economic development"

Q2. Which organization was established in 1975 for the development of economic resources?

Ans: In 1952, the government of Pakistan established a financial organization called "Pakistan Industrial Development Cooperation".

Q3. What is meant by small industry?

Ans: Small scale industry is that one which after employing 2 to [illegible] workers, produces different goods for the market on a small scale. Every industry is included, whether it produces goods at home, or by setting up few machines on rented place and employing few workers to produce various goods.

Q4: Make three suggestions to solve agricultural problems in Pakistan.

Ans:
1. Farmers should be given interest free loans for modern technology.
2. For irrigation purposes, dams should be built to store rainwater.
3. All cultiviable land should be used.
4. Tube wells and wells should be established where stream water is not available

Q5. What is meant by exports and imports?

Ans: To bring or carry in from an outside source, especially to bring in (goods or materials) from a foreign country for trade or saleis called imports.

To send or transport (a commodity, for example) abroad, especially for trade or sale is called exports.

Q6. Narrate the uses of gypsum.

Ans: In the preparation of phosphate fertilizer, gypsum is used as a raw material. It is also used in cement industry, paper manufacturing, plaster of paris, sulphuric acid, paint and polish industry and also in rubber industry.

Q7. Write the name of 5 cities of Pakistan where dry-ports are established.

Ans: Quetta dry-port: built in 1984
- Faisalabad dry-port: built in 1974
- Sialkot dry-port: built in 1986
- Multan dry-port: built in 1988
- Karachi dry-port: built in 1974
- Hyderabad dry-port: built in 1985

Q8. To which countries does Pakistan export sports goods?

Ans: Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Britain, Germany and America etc. are important buyers of our sports goods.

Q9. *Explain the important problems being faced by our agricultural sector.*

Ans: These are the major problems of our agriculture sector.
1. Our mostly farmers are illiterate. they do not use modern methods.
2. Mostly land is convicted in water logging and salinity.
3. Pesticide's are so costly, our farmer cannot purchase them.
4. Transportation is so costly, due to this reason our farmer cannot reach the markets.

Faisalabad, Guddu, Jamsharo, Muzaffargarh, Sukkhur, Larkana, Kotri, Pasni, Gilgit, Kot Addu, Pasni and Shahdara.

Q46. Write the names of Big and main three dam's of Hydroelectricity?

Ans:
- Tarbela dam: 3478 MW (Indus River)
- Ghazi Brotha project: 1450MW (IndusRiver)
- Mangla dam: 1000 MW (River Jhelum)

Q47. Write the production of dams of Hydroelectricity with arrangement?

Ans:
- Tarbela dam: 3478 MW
- Ghazi Brotha project: 1450MW
- Mangla dam: 1000 MW
- Warsak dam: 240 MW
- MalaKandDargai hydroelectricity project and Rasul hydroelectricity projects 107 MW
- Chashma Nuclear Power Project: 138MW

Q48. Which is the biggest Barrage of Pakistan?

Ans: Sukker barrage was constructed in 1932, which is the largest barrage of Pakistan. From Sukker barrage seven canals have been taken out to irrigate the areas of SindhProvince.

Q49. What do you know about Ghazi Brotha Project?

Ans: This is the second largest project of Pakistan. Its production is 1450 MW. This is 22% of the total hydroelectricity production

Q50. On which river Warsak Dam is built?

Ans: Warsak Dam has been built on the River Kabul.

Q51. What is the use of solar energy in Pakistan?

Ans: The source of the solar energy is sun. In Pakistan, we can use this source of energy to the maximum in every department of life.This source of energy is very important for agriculture and industry. Presently, people are using this source of energy on small-scale, for example solar energy is used to operate small machines and motors.

Q52. What is the importance of solar energy?

Ans: Solar energy is the cheapest source of energy. In Pakistan, we have abundance of this energy. In near future, the solar energy will become the biggest source of energy of the world, because other sources of energy are costly and difficult to exploit.

Q53. When the Nuclear Power Technology was introduced in Pakistan?

Ans: Nuclear technology was introduced in Pakistan in 1971, when a plant of 137 MW capacity namely Karachi Nuclear Power Plant was installed in Karachi. Second nuclear power plant was constructed with the help of China named, Chashma Nuclear power project (CHASHNUPP). It was connected to the National grid in June 13, 2000. Its capacity is about 325 MW.

Q54. When did ODGCL establish?

Ans: The "Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL)" was established in 1961 to explore oil and gas in Pakistan.

Q39. Define industry.

Ans: Industry is such a place where the entrepreneur and labour through the machines and tools convert the shape of capital, raw material and natural resources in such a way that their utility may increase to fulfill the needs of the people to a large extent; and may fetch maximum price in the market and maximum profit for the entrepreneur.

Q40. Write down the four causes of the back of industrial progress in Pakistan.

Ans: These are the four causes of the back of industrial progress in Pakistan

- Contradictory industrial policies of different governments
- Decrease in the capital and limited markets
- Decrease in the productive capabilities of labours.
- Lack of means of transportation and communication.

Q41. What is small scale industry?

Ans: Small scale industry is that which after employing 2 to 9 workers, produces different goods for the market on a small scale. Every industry included, whether it produces goods at home, or by setting up few machines on rented place and employing few workers to produce various goods.

Q42. Write few problems of small scale industry

Ans: These are some problems of small scale industry:

- The small scale industries use mainly old and outdated means of production.
- They have less capital and hence cannot expand their business.
- They have mostly semi-killed and illiterate workers.
- They do not get loans easily.
- Step motherly treatment of government departments creates lot of problems for them.

Q43. Define Cottage Industry.

Ans: It means the industry or productive work, which is done at the home of the worker. Manual worker purchases the raw material by themselves, use their own tools and utilize the efforts of their family to produce things, which are a part of our culture, and trade is called cottage industry. They sell their products in market to fulfill the needs of their family.

Q44. What are the important resources of energy in Pakistan?

Ans: The important energy resources of Pakistan are

- Hydro electricity
- Thermal Electricity
- Solar Energy
- Atomic Energy

Q45. Where are the thermal electrical plants situated?

Ans: Karachi Electricity Supply Company (KESC) runs it. The second important thermal plant is in Multan. Other important thermal plants are in

Pakistan earns lot of foreign exchange from leather.

Q31. Which are the sources of fish production?

Ans: The coastal areas of Pakistan are famous for their shrimps and other kinds of fish. Pakistan's rivers, lakes and fish farms also provide fish.

Q32. What are Natural disasters of Pakistan?

Ans: Natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, storms and drought cause problems for farmers. These cause severe damage to the crops.

Q33. What are the factors of lack of intensive cultivation in Pakistan?

Ans: In Pakistan the use of advanced seeds, chemical fertilizers and agricultural machinery is not very popular.

Q34. To which countries Pakistan exports its goods?

Ans: 1 USA 2. Europe. 3 Japan. 4 Saudi Arabia 5. U. A.E.

Q35. Write down the advantages of international trade.

Ans:
- International trade provides opportunities of employment.
- Increases the income of people.
- Earns foreign exchange.
- Promotes National Industry.
- Stabilizes the exchange rate of foreign and local currencies.

Q36. Write down the name of ten heavy industries of Pakistan. L.B 2008, 2009G.B2009 S.B 2009

Ans: In heavy industry 11 types of industries have progressed rapidly including the petroleum and petroleum products industry, automobile industry, cement and chemical fertilizers producing industry, jeeps, cars, buses, tractors and motorcycles, TV sets, refrigerators and air conditioners, sugar industry, food products, i.e., ghee, cooking oil, etc. tobacco and cigarette, textile industry and textile related industries, leather and leather goods industry, paper and paper products industry, cosmetic and toilet, chemical materials, rubber and plastic goods industry, tyres and tubes and products made of non-metal minerals etc.

Q37. What are the items prepared by handicraft industry?

Ans: In handicraft industry woodwork, ironwork, gold and silver work, hand made Carpets and rugs, goods made of leaves and cane for daily use, stone works , clay pots, embroidery and clay toys etc. are made.

Q38. What are the major imports of Pakistan?

Ans: These are the major imports of Pakistan:

1. Petroleum products. 2. Machinery. 3. Fertilizers.
4. Chemicals. 5. Medicines. 6. Edible Oil.
7. Transport goods. 8. Iron & Iron products are the major imports of Pakistan.

Q21. What is Kareeze?

Ans: The rainwater of the mountainous areas of Balochistan is carried through under ground Channels to irrigate. These underground drains are called Kareeze. Kareezes are made to save the water from wastage because water is, very less in Balochistan. Bogra Kareeze, Murgha Kareeze, Qammar ud din Karez are the famous Karezes of Balochistan

Q22. How many barrages are have been built on Sutlej valley project?

Ans: Four head works were constructed which Ferozepur barrage is under the custody of India whereas Sulemanki, Sutlej and Punjnad are situated in Pakistan.

Q23. Which projects have been constructed by the Government to increase the resources of irrigation?

Ans: Present Government has started a number of new projects to increase reservoir building which include Gomal Zam Dam, Greater Thal Canal, Rainy Canal, Marani Dam, Subakzi Dam, Satpara Dam and extention of Mangla Dam.

Q24. What do you know about Rabi Crops?

Ans: The season of Rabi Crops is from September to April. The crops mostly grown are wheat, barley, Bengal grams and oil producing crops.

Q25. What do you know Kharif Crops?

Ans: The season of Kharif crops is from April to October. Its important crops are rice, maize, cotton, sugar cane, sorghum and millet etc.

Q26. What kind of soil is necessary for the cultivation of wheet?

Ans: The most beneficial soil for it has large amounts of the components of black earth and a certain amount of sand and lime. The surface of the land should be level.

Q27. In which areas of Punjab rice are harvested?

Ans: In Pakistan rice is harvested the most in Punjab in the districts of Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Sheikhupura, Sialkot, Narowal, Kasur, Lahore and Okara.

Q28. What things are manufactured by maize?

Ans: It is used to manufacture corn oil, custard powder, popcorn, and jelly, etc.

Q29. Write the name of vegetables which are cultivated in Pakistan?

Ans: Excellent vegetables are cultivated in Pakistan such as potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes, onions, green chillies, radishes, carrot's, cucumbers, okra, gourds, turnips, of aborigines, peas, etc.

Q30. What is the utility of livestock?

Ans: The animals are helpful in farming. They are used in ploughing and leveling of land and transportation of crops. Animals like cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats etc. provide milk, butter, ghee and meat. The hides and skins of animals are tanned into leather to produce leather product.

Q13. What do you know about System of irrigation?

Ans: Pakistan has a vast and strong system of irrigation. This system comprises of big and small, barrages, irrigational streams and link canals.

Q14. Write down the means of irrigation in Pakistan.

Ans: The most important means of irrigation are canals. Others means of irrigation are tube wells, Kareeze, wells, Persian wheel and ponds.

Q15. What types of canals are found in Pakistan?

Ans: There are two types of canals in Pakistan.

1. **perennial canals:**
   Those canals which flow through out the year are called perennial canals.
2. **Seasonal canals**
   The second types of canals are non-perennial which run only in summer and the rainy season, when the rivers are filled by heavy rains and melting of ice. These canals are closed down in winter season.

Q16. Define Seasonal Canals.

Ans: When there is enough water in the rivers these canals flow and become dry when water level becomes low in the rivers. At these canals head works are made to control the flow of water in these canals.

Q17. Which three rivers are connected by upper canals?

Ans: The Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab are a part of the Triple Canal Project. Rasul-Qadirabad, 'Qadirabad; Balloki and Balloki-Sulemanki canals link the Western rivers with Eastern rivers, to carry the surplus water from Jhelam to Chenab, from Chenab to Ravi and from Ravi to Sutlej.

Q18. Write the Canals of River Chenab?

Ans: Important canals of River Chenab are:

- i) The UpperChenabCanal
- ii) LowerChenabCanal
- iii) RingpurCanal

Q19. Write the Canals of River Jehlum?

Ans: Important canals of River Jehlum are:

- The UpperJhelumCanal
- Lower Jehlum canal

Q20. Write the Canals of River Sutluj?

Ans: Important canals of River Sutluj are as under:

- i) Canal Depalpur
- ii) Canal East Sadiqia
- iii) Canal Bahawal
- iv) Canal Mailsi
- v) Canal Pakpattan
- vi) Canal Abbasi
- vii) Canal Qaimpur
- viii) Canal Punjnad
- ix) Canal Forawdeh

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What steps did Ayub Khan take for the economic development?

Ans In 1958 after coming to power, Muhammad Ayub Khan gave severe punishments to hoarders, smugglers and black marketers. Attention was paid to heavy machinery such as steel industry and petro chemicals etc.

Q2. What were effects of nationalization on the economy?

Ans. The nationalization of oil factories, trade banks, Aeroplane companies, flour mills, and cotton ginning and rice threshing factories affected the economy negatively.

Q3. Which Corporation was established for the purposes of development of mineral resources?

Ans: The Mineral Development Corporation was established for the purposes of development of mineral resources in Pakistan.

Q4. What are the important products of petroleum?

Ans: The important products of petroleum include gasoline, kerosene oil, diesel, mobile oil, wax and coal tar.

Q5. What are Natural resources?

Ans: "All the resources which Allah almighty has created for every type of human life is called Natural resources."

These natural resources are rivers, oceans, Forests, minerals and fertile plains etc.

Q6. Where are the coal mines in Sindh?

Ans: In the Sindh Coal mines are at Thar, Jhimpir, Sarang and Lakhra.

Q7. Write down the utility of Copper.

Ans: Copper is used in the production of electric goods specially wire networks. In the past it was only used for making coins and pottery.

Q8. What is the use of coal in Pakistan?

Ans: In Pakistan coal is generally used for thermal electric power, domestic purposes and as fuel in brick kilns.

Q9. In which area the high quality iron is discovered?

Ans: The Dammel-Nissar (Chitral) deposits have good iron ore content. It is high quality ore but not economical due to transportation problems.

Q10. What are the uses of chromites?

Ans: Chromium which is obtained from Chromite is used in making high speed machines, stainless steel used in aero planes and photographic tools.

Q11. When was natural gas discovered in Pakistan?

Ans. Natural gas was discovered in Pakistan in 1952 at Sui.

Q12. In which areas limestone is found in Pakistan?

Ans: In Pakistan, limestone is mostly found in northern and western mountainous areas. Reserves of limestone are found in Daud Khel, Wah, Rohri, Hyderabad, Sibbi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kohat, Nowshera and Khizdaar.

UNIT # 9

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. The definition of gender, the statement said.

Ans. See Q. No.2

2. What is meant by violence?

Ans. See Q. No.6

3. Give some examples of violence on women in society.

Ans. Legitimate rights, discrimination in education and training in a household to demand, a wedding dowry as a reason to reduce or not to give them any mental and physical harm, are just some examples of violence against women.

4. What is the achievement of the Government of the Punjab in connection with the protection of women?

Ans. In 2016, the protection of women's rights protection act, was established for approval of the Punjab Government achievement. Toll-free number, appointment of women, the establishment of centres of violence protection officer supporting counterterrorism and the protection of women's rights awareness campaign in 2016, are the key points of the Act for protection.

Class 10th

Chapter 5

History of Pakistan — II

IMPORTANT TOPICS:

- Main aspects of the economic reforms during 1971-77
- Impact of Nationalization on Industry, Education, Commerce and Trade.
- Key aspects of 1973 constitution.
- Major aspects of the islamization process during 1977-88
- Junejo government (1985- 1988).
- Afghan jihad and the refugee problem and their impact on Pakistani society.
- Benazir government.
- Nawaz government.
- Pakistani's emergence as a nuclear power.
- The causes of military take-over of 12 October 1999.
- Devolution of power process initiated by Pervez Musharraf's Self-Government.
- Elections 2002 and restoration of democracy.
- Enlightened moderation.
- Privatization and industrialization during the Musharraf era.
- Impact of privatization.
- Economic reforms introduced by Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Era

20th December 1971 to 5th Jul 1977

Q.1. ***Describe the early and political life of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.***

Ans. Early life

Bhutto was born on 5th of January 1928. His father's name was Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto. He was the founder of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and served as its chairman until his execution in 1979.

Political life

He entered politics as one of President Iskander Mirza's cabinet members, before being assigned several ministries during President Ayub Khan's military rule from 1958. Appointed Foreign Minister in 1963, Bhutto was a proponent of Operation Gibraltar in Indian-occupied Kashmir, leading to war with India in 1965. After the Tashkent Agreement ended

hostilities, Bhutto fell out with Ayub and was sacked from government.

Foundation of PPP

He founded the PPP in 1967, contesting general elections held by President Yahya Khan in 1970. The Awami League in East Pakistan won a majority of seats, but neither Yahya nor Bhutto yielded power. Subsequent uprisings led to the secession of Bangladesh, and Pakistan lost the war against Bangladesh-allied India in 1971. Bhutto was handed over the presidency in December 1971 and emergency rule was imposed.

Services

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took over the office of President of Pakistan as well as Chief Martial Law Administrator on 20th December 1971. He was the first civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator of the country.

Bhutto's Vision

To create a new spirit in the nation, to make people aware of his policies, he made his first speech the same day, which gave a new determination and zeal to the morale of the Pakistani people. He said, "The country is facing a serious crisis. I have taken over at a time when the history of Pakistan has reached its turning point. I have to build a new and progressive Pakistan which Quaid-e-Azam dreamed it is my belief that it will definitely be done."

Main Aspects of the economic reforms during 1971-77

Q.2. Briefly described the economic effects of Nationalization of industries, banks and insurance companies in the era of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Ans. Main aspects of the economic reforms during 1971-77

He said that industrial development and stability were necessary for the Pakistanis. His main goal was the development of the people. He disagreed with the policies of capitalists, the wealthy and the industrialists. To save the people from their injustices he tried his best.

Economic condition before Bhutto era

For a longtime democratic system could not prevail in Pakistan. Due to Martial Laws economic condition was so poor. By 1971, 60% of the

country's industrial assets and [illegible] of the insurance business was owned by 22 families. The policies of these capitalist families were for their on interests. After taking the charge of government, Z A Bhutto took many steps for the betterment of economy.

Bhutto's reforms

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took these steps for the betterment of economy.

(i) On December 22, 1971 passports of the [illegible] capitalist families were confiscated.

(ii) 19 companies were declared illegal.

(iii) Mr. Bhutto issued an ordinance on [illegible] under which ten heavy industries were nationalized by the Government.

1. Nationalization of industries

Before the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto only [illegible] Families had monopoly on the business. After taking the charge of government, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto issued an ordinance to nationalize the ten heavy industries for the betterment of economy. The industries taken over by the government are as under:

- Assembling plant for motor cars industry
- People welfare services industry
- Industry for making tractor plant
- Cement industry
- Heavy and fundamental chemical industry
- Industry for making heavy machinery
- Industry for making fundamental goods
- Steel making and iron industry
- Petrochemical industry

Decision of 16th January 1972

According to the decision of 16 [illegible] eleven more industrial units were nationalized.

Appointment of new managing directors

After enforcement of industrial reforms twenty industrial units are shut down along with their meaning agencies. Separate managing directors were appointed for each and every industrial unit. In the interest of the country. Due to the above-mentioned steps, industrial development and economic stability appeared in Pakistan.

Chemical industry

Automobile industry

Iron industry

Cement industry

Effects of reforms

Due to the steps taken by Bhutto for the sake of industrial development and economic stability in Pakistan, these directions have appeared economical.

(i) Due to these steps Industrial people.
(ii) National income increased and country moved in the right direction.
(iii) Discouragement of capitalists
(iv) Government took its hold on consumer prices.

2. Nationalization of banks and insurance companies

After the emergence of Pakistan, government did not take interest in legislation about Banks. The big capitalist families had their own banks and insurance companies, which were encouraging the capitalist system.

To get rid from this monopoly government took these steps.

Steps for culmination of Capitalism

(i) For the economic stability of the country all, the insurance companies were nationalized and merged under the control of State Life Corporation on 19th March 1972
(ii) All the scheduled banks were also taken over by the government on 1st January 1974

Results of reforms

(i) These reforms increased the national income.
(ii) The government spent national income in the progress of common people.
(iii) By nationalization of banks and insurance companies, much more profit came into the pocket of Pakistan.
(iv) These steps brought prosperity to the worker of banks and common people.

3. LABOUR REFORMS

Q.3. ***What do you know about the labour reforms in the era of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto?***

Ans Pakistan is an Islamic welfare state. Its first and foremost duty is the

wellbeing of its citizens. Unfortunately, no government took steps for welfare of labour. Bhutto's government announced the new labour policy on [illegible]

Important points of labour reforms

The important points are as under:

[illegible] of labour committee

The representatives of the labourers were now the part of the administrative committee, which was responsible to run the affairs of the factory. Their representation was 20% of the total strength, which had the right to check the accounts and stores.

Laborers

Bonus for labourers

According to new labour policy, a bonus was to be paid annually equivalent to one salary. In case of increase in the production, further special bonuses were also given.

Working time of the [illegible]

In this labour policy, working time of the labourers was changed. 48 hours working within a week was made compulsory. An overtime facility was also provided in the shape of extra allowance.

Old [illegible]

Every labourer would have the rights of old age pension, insurance and gratuity. Medical facilities under the social security scheme would be given to the labourers.

[illegible]ential and educ[illegible]

Every labourer would have the residential and educational facility. Medical checkup would be mandatory. Free education of at least one child up to matriculation was responsibility of the factory.

[illegible] Relations Commission

An Industrial Relations Commission was set up for the settlement of the disputes of the labourers through trade unions. Junior courts were set up in this, respect so that labourers got the right to take their cases to the labour court themselves.

[illegible] "ship steward"

A post of "ship steward" was constituted who was responsible for eliminating the differences between the mill owners and the labourers.

[illegible] security

For job security to the labourers, the mill owners were bound to give clear and solid reasons while terminating them. They could not dismiss a labourer illegally.

[illegible] AGRICULTURE REFORMS

Q.[illegible] *What do you know about the agricultural reforms in the era of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto?*

A: Agricultural Reforms

Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of Pakistan Agricultural reforms have also played an important role in increasing agricultural production in Pakistan. The agricultural reforms of [illegible] are important in this sector. The scattered lands of the farmer were consolidated to enable them to manage them well. This increased the per capita agricultural income of the farmer and facilitated the farm holdings. It improves the relationship between both the landowner and the tenant. To save the farmers from exploitation, Bhutto's government announced the following agricultural reforms:

(i) Limit of Land Ownership

No person was to own more than 150 acres of irrigated the land irrigated by natural rains was up to 300 acres.

(ii) Land purchased by Government servants

According to these reforms the land purchased by Govt. servants during their services or two years before their retirement, was limited up to 100 acres.

(iii) Surplus Land

The surplus land would be taken over by the Govt. The army officers were exempted from this policy.

(iv) Distribution of Land

The land beyond these limits was confiscated and distributed among farmers and peasants.

(v) Limit of Land for educational institutions

According to these reforms, no one except for educational institutions was allowed to cross this limit of land.

(vi) Payment of land and water tax

According to these reforms, only property owners would pay the land and water tax. The peasants would be exempted from taxes.

(vii) Livestock farms and Gardens

According to these reforms, more land was not allowed for livestock farms and

Labourers protesting

a green field

ploughing with tractor

gardens.

(viii) **Nationalization of hunting grounds**

According to these reforms, all hunting grounds except those with a historical background were taken over by the Govt. under this policy.

(ix) **Eviction of peasants**

According to these reforms, the property owners were not allowed to evict the peasants. Only those peasants could be evicted who did not give apportionments or violate the normal rules.

(x) **Distribution of snatched land**

By March 1976, 1.5 million acres of land was distributed to the farmers.

IMPACT OF NATIONALIZATION ON INDUSTRY, EDUCATION, COMMERCE AND TRADE

Q.5. Illustrate the impact of Nationalization on Industry in the era of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Ans. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto issued an ordinance on 2nd January 1972 under which ten heavy industries were nationalized by the Government. Here are the positive and negative impacts of nationalization of industry.

Positive impact

i. **Control of prices**

By nationalization, the control over the industrial units helped the government to maintain the prices of the industrial goods.

ii. **Increase in Production**

The nationalization of industrial units increased the production of the state industries.

iii. **Ending of exploitation of the labourers**

By nationalization, the exploitation of the labourers was ended. Their salaries and other benefits were increased.

iv. **Paying of Taxes**

The industrial institutions began to pay all necessary taxes to the government, which increased the national income. The country marched to the road of progress.

v. **Attitude of Mill owners**

The mill owners showed better attitude towards the labourers. Strikes gradually decreased.

The hold of 22 families in the industrial circle was ended and the capitalist class was discouraged.

vi. **Discouragement of Capitalism**

By nationalization, monopoly of capitalists ended.

Negative impact

These are the major negative impacts of nationalization of industry.

(i) ... Industries

Since the industries came under government control, the capitalists set up only few industries in Pakistan, due to which the industrial development was slowed down.

(ii) ... expenditure

By taking the control of industrial units, the government expenditure increased greatly.

(iii) ...

The labour unions took advantage of the political freedom and went on strikes and demonstrations frequently for seeking increase in benefits, which affected greatly the performance of the units.

(iv) ... appointments

Political appointments of the labourers were made in the industrial units for nothing who were interested more in benefits than in work. So the speed of work slowed down gradually.

(v) ... Corruption

The salaried staff did not shoulder their responsibility seriously, which promoted corruption in the country.

(vi) ... National treasury

Due to government control, many sick units were also running which enhanced the burden on the national treasury.

2- IMPACT OF NATIONALIZATION ON EDUCATION

Q.6 *Illustrate the impact of Nationalization on Education in the era of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.*

Ans. Nationalization on Education

The government of Mr. Bhutto nationalized many of the private educational institutions in the country in 1972.

(1) ... Impacts on Education

Here are the positive impacts of nationalization on education:

(i) Salaries of the educational staff

The salaries of the educational staff working in these institutions were very meager. Due to nationalization, the financial benefits of the employees were brought at par with those of the government educational institutions.

(ii) Special concessions in transport

Students were given special concessions in transport fares, which encouraged the poor parents for sending their children to the government schools.

(iv) **Student scholarships**

The student scholarships were also increased.

(v) **Professional institution**

Many medical, engineering and professional universities were established for the better development of the country.

(vi) **Upgrading of Schools and colleges**

Schools and colleges were upgraded which opened the door for higher education.

(vii) **Oppertitutinies of employment**

Training institutions for the primary school teachers were opened in the entire country, and thousands untrained teachers were employed.

(viii) **Distant education**

Permission was accepted to set up Allama Iqbal Open University, which provided the students an opportunity to study through correspondence and electronic media.

(ix) **Adult education**

Centers for adult education were also opened.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Here are the negative impacts of nationalization on education:

(i) **Role of Private Sector**

The previous owners of the institutions were unhappy for this nationalization and started struggle to get back their educational institutions.

(ii) **Financial Burden**

By nationalization of the private educational institutions, the government had to pay the salaries of the staff from the national treasury. This financial burden increased the difficulties of the government.

(iii) **Tensio[illegible]een Students and Transporter's**

By providing concession to the students on fares, tension developed between the transport owners and students.

(iv) **Student Union**

The student unions were organized in the institutions through the political parties, which were a great threat to peace and security.

(v) **Students N[illegible] towards [illegible]ional Activities**

The unlimited liberty made the students negligent to educational activities, which was a great concern for the parents.

3. IMPACT OF NATIONALIZATION ON COMMERCE AND TRADE

Q.7. ***Illustrate the impact of Nationalization on Commerce and Trade in the era of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.***

Ans. Positive impact

Here are the positive and negative impacts of nationalization on commerce and trade:

(i) Increase in Production

The nationalization of industrial units increased the production of the state industries.

(ii) Trade Balance

The Bhutto government encouraged the export of machinery and raw material for industrial expansion. The trade balance of Pakistan improved and the country marched towards progress.

(iii) Increase in Production

The export was increased. Even the vegetables and onions began to be exported.

Agricultural reforms increased farm produce, which enhanced national and foreign trade.

(iv) Control of prices

By nationalization, the control over the industrial units helped the government to maintain the prices of the industrial goods.

NEGATIVE IMPACT

Here are the negative impacts of nationalization on Trade and commerce:

(i) Devaluation of the Rupee

The salaried class was affected badly because of the inflation. Though there was an increase in export after the devaluation of the rupee, the prices also increased.

(ii) Import of Luxury Goods

The import of luxury goods increased. There was an increase in the import expense of machinery, which affected the balance of payment.

(iii) Decrease of secure reserves

Due to the burden on the national treasury, the secure reserves of foreign exchange started decreasing.

(iv) Imbalance of Trade

The increase in oil prices upset the trade balance of Pakistan in 1973

KEY ASPECTS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1973

Q.8. Write down the important Key Aspects of the Constitution of 1973

Ans.

- **Legislative committee**

  A committee of 25 members of legislature was constituted. All the political parties at National Assembly were given representation.

- **Recommendations of Committee**

  Committee presented its recommendations in the form of a draft on 31 December 1972 in the National Assembly.

  National Assembly discussed the constitution in detail and approved it with certain amendments on 10 April 1973.

- **Agreed Constitution**

  The first constitution of Pakistan having the approval of all the political parties was enforced on 14 August 1973 which is still in practice after various amendments.

Key Aspects of the Constitution of 1973

(i) Preamble

Like the constitutions of 1956 and 1962 the Objectives Resolution has been included as a preamble the constitution of 1973 according to which sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty. The people's representatives would use their powers as a sacred bond, within the limits of Quran and Sunnah. It was made a regular part of the 1973 constitution through amendment in 1985.

(ii) Written Constitution

Like the previous constitutions it is also a written document which comprises [illegible]

(iii) Federal Constitution

Like the previous constitutions' Pakistan has been declared as a federal state. The federation of Pakistan consists of four provinces, Federal capital and some tribal areas which are called [illegible] (Federally Administered Tribal Areas).

(iv) **Semi-Rigid Constitution**

It is a semi-rigid constitution. A two-third majority of the Parliament (National Assembly and Senate) is required to make an amendment in the constitution.

(v) **National Language**

Urdu has been declared as the national language. In a period of 15 years arrangements will be made to implement the status of Urdu as the official language. During this period English will be used as the official language.

سلام کا تعلق تو ہے سب سے ہی مقدم

ہے اس کے بعد رہے قومی زبان [illegible]

(vi) **Islamic Constitution**

The President and the Prime Minister of Pakistan will be a Muslim. The official name of the state is 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'. It encourages the practice of the Islamic mode of life among the citizens. Steps will be taken to abolish interest. Zakat, Auqaf and Ushr will be enforced.

(vii) **Independent Judiciary**

A surety for an independent judiciary was decided. The judges are paid handsome salaries and they have job security. The judiciary has been separated from the Executive. The judges will perform their duties without any fear or pressure.

(viii) **Parliamentary Constitution**

The National Assembly will have tenure of five years. The parliamentary form of government was implemented in the country. The head of the country is the President, and the Prime Minister is the head of the government. The President is elected by the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies, whereas the Prime Minister is elected by a majority in the National Assembly.

(ix) **Supremacy of Constitution**

If any person abrogates the constitution or tries to abrogate it, they will be charged with high treason and will be sentenced to death.

(x) **Constitutional Institutions**

The constitution has set up several institutions like the Council for Common Interest, National Economic Council, National Finance Commission, Election Commission of Pakistan and Federal Ombudsman, etc. These institutions solve the problems of national interest.

(xi) **Bicameral Legislature**

The parliament will consist of two houses. The Upper House is called Senate and the Lower House is National Assembly. The provinces have been given equal representation in Senate and it is a permanent House. Its tenure is of six years. It consists of 104 members. The National Assembly

comprises of 342 members. The total number of members of the Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) is 446

(xii) **Fundamental Rights**

The citizens have all the fundamental rights. The Parliament and Provincial Assemblies do not make any law that negates any fundamental right.

Q.4. Explain the Islamic Provisions of 1973 constitution.

Ans: Definition of Constitution:

"Constitution is a collection of fundamental rules and regulations of [illegible] for smooth running of the administration of a state".

- **Enforcement of 1973 Constitution**

Pakistan is an ideological state. It is based on Islamic principles. It is the reason that Islamic idea of life is considered very seriously in this constitution like the previous constitutions. The constitution of 1973 was enforced on 14th August, 1973 by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Islamic Provisions:

The following Islamic clauses were made part of this constitution and some of those, later included by different assemblies by the passage of time.

(i) **Sovereignty of Allah:**

Sovereignty all over the universe belongs to Allah and power is a trust to be exercised by the elected representatives of the people.

(ii) **Name of the Country:**

The name of the country was called "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
Islam as the Religion of Government:

(iii) **Definition of Muslims:**

Muslim was also defined in the constitution.
The person who believes in:

- Oneness of God.
- The finality of the Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)
- Divine books, Angels and the Day of Judgment.

(iv) **Head of the state to be a Muslim:**

The president and Prime Minister of Pakistan will always be a Muslim. No non-Muslim can be appointed to these posts.

(v) **Official Religion:**

Islam will be the official religion of Pakistan.

(vi) **Protection of Islamic values:**

It is necessary for President, Prime Minister, Federal Ministers, Speaker of National Assembly, Chairman and Vice chairman of Senate, Provincial Governors, and Chiefs of the Armed Forces and Ministers to take oath to be loyal to the Islamic Ideology

(vii) **Basis for Law Making:**
The Holy Quran and Sunnah have been taken as the basis for law making and it has been decided that within a few years existing laws will be moulded into Islamic way's and newly formed laws will be arranged according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

(viii) **Islamic System of Life:**
It is necessary for the government to make arrangements for the people to lead their lives in an Islamic way.

(ix) **Islamic Ideological Council:**
Islamic ideological Council has been made to guide the government according to Islamic principles. Its members are at least eight and their maximum number can be fifteen. These members are appointed by the President for three years.

(x) **Compulsory Islamic Education:**
In the constitution it has been stressed that the education of the Holy Quran, Hadith and Islamiyat will be compulsory.

(xi) **Interest free Banking:**
It is in the constitution to abolish usury and to develop a system of banking free from interest. If economic system is made Islamic, we will be in a better position to solve our economic problems.

(xii) **Islamic Unity:**
It is in the constitution to make good relations especially with Islamic countries for the vast unity in the Islamic world.

(xiii) **Zakat, Ushar and Auqaf:**
There should be special arrangements about the affairs relating to Zakat, Ushar and Auqaf.

(xiv) **Objectives Resolution:**
Objectives Resolution passed in 1949 was made the permanent part of constitution of 1973, by an amendment in 1985 by President Zia-ul-Haq. This resolution explains completely the principles of Islam and provides the basis for Islamic system.

(xv) **Enforcement of Hadood Ordinance:**
General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq enforced "Hadood Ordinance" on 10th Jan, 1979. Islamic penalties were imposed on the crimes like wine drinking, adultery, murdering and gambling etc.

(xvi) **Implementation of Ramadan Ordinance:**
It was confirmed during Ramadan eating openly without caring for the sacred days would be sentenced 500 rupees fine and three months imprisonment of Ramazan.

(xvii) **Establishment of Salat Committees:**
It was also declared that during working hours prayers (Salat) will be said

lead by the head of department and in the public Salat committees will be established to make conscious the public about the saying of prayer in the Masjid.

[illegible]

General Zia-ul-Haq laid a foundation of Islamic university Islamabad, which started working on Islamic laws in

[illegible]

An incentive was given to the religious schools and their academic education was considered equal to M.A. Arabic and M.A Islamiyat. Many of them were appointed as religious officers in defence and civil department.

Error free publi[illegible]

It was also declared in this constitution that publication of the holy Quran would be assured error free. A committee was also established to confirm the error free publication, which will stamped on all the printed scripts of Quran.

GENERAL ZIA-UL-HAQ'S ERA [illegible]

Q.[illegible] [illegible]

Ans. **Background [illegible]**

During the elections of [illegible] all the political parties in the country had decided to fight against People's Party. All the parties formed an alliance called 'Pakistan National Alliance'. Maulana Mufti Mahmud was its Head. The National Assembly elections were held on [illegible] in which People's Party won with a great majority. The National Alliance blamed it of rigging the polls and boycotted the provincial elections held on 10th March. The elections were declared Invalid.

(i) [illegible]

A movement called 'Nizam-e-Mustafa' was started. When the situation was beyond control, Mr. Bhutto invited the National Alliance for negotiations. The negotiations were still in progress.

[illegible]

The army's Chief Zia-ul-Haq overthrew the Bhutto government and

declared martial law on 5th July 1977.

(iii) Aircrash

He ruled over the country for about 11 years from July 1977 to August 1988. General Zia-ul-Haq was killed in an aircrash on 17th August, 1988

(iv) Caretaker President

The Chairman of Senate, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, took over as Caretaker President of Pakistan.

Major Aspects of the Islamization Process During 1977-88

The major aspects of the Islamization process during 1977-1988 are as under:

(i) Enforcement of Hadood

The Hadood Ordinance was issued on February 10, 1979, under which the offences against property, the rape, the Zina and Qazf were considered heinious crimes and their punishments were imposed.

(ii) System of Zakat and Usher

On June 20, 1980, the system of Zakat and Usher was imposed under which the Government was empowered to deduct 2.5 percent from the bank deposits in saving accounts on 1st Ramadan. The Zakat collection would be distributed by the Zakat Councils among the deserving. The collection of Usher started in 1983 under which ten percent was specific amount of agricultural yield was liable to be realized.

(iii) Elimination [illegible]

For the elimination of interest, on [illegible] 1981, the profit and loss sharing accounts were opened. All the saving accounts were converted into [illegible] accounts with effect from [illegible] 1984. Moreover, all the financial institutions under the control of government started giving loans on sharing basis.

(iv)

Shariat Benches in all High Courts were established on 10 February 1979 through an ordinance, in which Ulema were included as Judges. In May. 1980 through an ordinance Shariat Benches were converted into Shariat Courts, which hear appeals from the subordinate courts and interpret Islam. The Shariat Bench of Supreme Court hears the appeals against the decisions of the Federal Shariat Court, and can declare void any law and step, which is repugnant to Islam.

(v) Compulsory Education of Islamiat

Islamic Studies was made compulsory for all classes for bringing educational system in conformity with Islam.

(vi) Ehtram-e-Ramadan Ordinance

An Ehtram-e-Ramadan Ordinance was issued which provided the complete sanctity for Ramadan and any contravention to this Ordinance was liable to three months imprisonment or a fine of Rs [illegible] or both.

(vii) Observation of Salat (Namaz)

Arrangements for observing Salat of Zuhar in the government and also in the semi-government offices, schools and colleges was made. Salat committees were constituted to motivate people for salat.

(viii) Compulsory Arabic Teaching

Arabic teaching was made compulsory from class 6th to 8th.

(ix) Establishment of International Islamic University

An Islamic University at Islamabad started functioning from [illegible] [illegible], which makes research in every field of Islamic law.

(x) Patronage of Maddaras

Deeni Madarus were patronized and annual financial assistance was given to them, and the Sanad (Degree) of Dars-e-Nazami was made equivalent to degree of M.A.

(xi) Reforms in Electronic Media

In 1979, Government also introduced reforms in the Electronic media following steps were being taken in this regard:

- Ban on non-Islamic programmes
- Introduction of Azan on T.V.
- Teaching of Holy Quran and Islamic teachings started on T.V.
- Live coverage of Hajj and Mahafil-e-Shabina
- Dopatta Policy was introduced on T.V for Female anchors and actresses.
- In [illegible] according to the Presidential Ordinance Laws of Qisas and Diyat were enforced in the country according to Islamic concepts.

(xiii) Revolution in Judiciary

According to ordinance of 1979 some revolutions were also introduced in Judiciary, dress code of the Judges was changed and Shalwar & Sherwani was introduced in place of dress of the judiciary of the British period. Words like My Lord and your Lordship were replaced by Sir and Madam.

(xiv) Reorganization, of Islamic Ideology Council

Islamic Ideology Council was reorganized in the regime of General Zia-ul-Haq. More powers were given to Judges and Members of the Islamic Ideology Council also increased up to 20%

(xv) The setting up of a Shariat faculty

A Shariat faculty was set up in the Quaid-e-Azam University in Islamabad which would Provide teaching of Hadith, fiqah and Islamic law.

THE ERA OF GOVERNMENT OF MUHAMMAD KHAN JUNEJO (1985-1988)

Q.12. Writ a short note on the era of Muhammad Khan Junejo.

Ans General Zia-ul-Haq amended 1973 constitution from parliamentary to a presidential system. The President took a lot of powers and the powers of the Parliament were curtailed.

(i) Non-party elections

Non-party elections were held for the National Assembly in 1985. PPP boycotted these elections.

Muhammad Khan Junejo

(ii) Oath of President and Prime minister

The first session of the National Assembly was called on 23rd March 1985. General Zia-ul-Haq took an oath as the President for the next five years, and Muhammad Khan Junejo took an oath as the Prime Minister.

(iii) Important event of the era of Muhammad Khan Junejo

Following are the important events of Muhammad Khan Junejo's era.

(iv) Lifting of martial law by Muhammad Khan Junejo.

General Zia-ul-Haq's martial law had completed eight years in 1985. After becoming Prime Minister, Muhammad Khan Junejo declared that martial law should be lifted.

(v) Lifting of martial law

Then the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies passed bills to lift it, which was done on 30th Dec 1985.

(vi) Muhammad Khan Junejo as President of the Muslim League

All the non-party members of the National Assembly formed an official parliamentary group in January 1986 which was named the 'Pakistan Muslim League'. Muhammad Khan Junejo was elected its president. He started to spread Muslim League membership in the entire country. The Provincial Chief Ministers became Muslim League's provincial presidents and its offices were opened throughout Pakistan. Muslim League was organized as a political party and its primary units started enrolment at the lower level.

(vii) Foreign tours

The lifting of martial law and the restoration of democracy was welcomed by the foreign world. Muhammad Khan Junejo had made successful tours to Turkey, Germany and United States of America in 1986. Different agreements of mutual interest's were signed during these tours.

(viii) Development programmes of Muhammad Khan Junejo's government

Muhammad Khan Junejo's modesty, honesty and national spirit were much liked by the public. The 7-Marla housing scheme, 5-point development Programme and plans to increase the literacy rate were appreciated which played an important role for the development of the country.

(ix) Ojhri Camp Disaster

A sudden fire broke out in an arms depot located between Rawalpindi and Islamabad in 1988. Many citizens were killed in this disaster. After hectic efforts it was brought under control. The Prime Minister was on a tour of Sindh and the President to Kuwait. Both returned immediately to Islamabad. The Prime Minister formed an investigation committee and its report was presented to President Zia-ul-Haq.

(x) The dismissal of the Junejo government

Due to some political changes differences developed between President and Prime Minister in 1988. After returning from foreign tour, the Prime Minister called a press conference on [illegible] May, 1988 at the airport and answered the questions of the news reporters.

(xi) Dismissal of Junejo Government

29th May, 1988 the President declared dismissal of Junejo Government and dissolution of all assemblies in a press conference held in Army House. Muhammad Khan Junejo ruled for three years.

AFGHAN JIHAD, REFUGEE PROBLEM AND THEIR IMPACT ON PAKISTANI SOCIETY

Q.13. Write a note on Afghan Jihad, Refugee Problem and Their Impact on Pakistani Society.

Ans History Background

In 1978 Afghan government, begged help form Russia to control the rebellion. The entry of Russian forces into Afghanistan in 1979 created a new challenge for Pakistan. General Zia-ul-Haq adopted a firm policy with great confidence and courage and stood against the intervention of the Russian forces.

(i) The beginning of jihad

Afghan nation bravely faced Russian attack and started jihad. The moral support of Government of Pakistan raised the morale of Afghan Muj ahideen. The Muj ahdeen inflicted heavy defeats on Russian forces in every field. Russia was completely demoralized and became helpless in 1986, but the jihad continued. The continuous defeat disheartened the Russians.

(ii) Geneva Accord

America and Russia signed an accord in [illegible] in Geneva. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Khan Junejo also participated and signed it. Russia accepted defeat and withdrew its forces from Afghanistan on [illegible] February, [illegible] This was the end of Afghan Jihad.

(iii) The Role of Pakistani Government

Pakistan gave shelter to these refugees and looked after them properly out of Islamic brother-hood and human sympathy. The services of General Muhammad Zia-Ul-Haq are praiseworthy in Afghan jihad. The Afghan policy was successful and Pakistan was appreciated internationally.

(iv) Impact on Pakistani Society

The migration of Afghan refugees during Russian attack to Pakistan had far-reaching effects on Pakistani society. More than [illegible] lakh Afghan refugees migrated to Pakistan. By this, a bad impact took effect on the Pakistani economy.

Benazir Bhutto's First Government Era (Dec. 1988 to Aug. 1990)

Q.14. Write a note on Benazir Bhutto's First Government Era (Dec. 1988 to Aug. 1990)

Ans. Benazir Bhutto's First Government Era (Dec. 1988 to Aug. 1990)

General elections were held in [illegible] in Pakistan. People Party leader Benazir Bhutto was elected Pakistan's and Islamic world's first woman Prime Minister. Following are the important events of Benazir Bhutto's first term:

(i) The dissolution of [illegible] Assembly

When the Chief Minister of Baluchistan, Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali, had just not gained the vote of confidence from the Baluchistan Assembly in 1988, the Benazir Bhutto government had dismissed it. The Baluchistan High Court took up the case, declared it as unconstitutional and restored the house.

Benazir Bhutto

(ii) Presidential elections

Ghulam Ishaq Khan won the presidential elections against Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan in [illegible] and took the oath for the office.

(iii) **Pakistan rejoins Commonwealth**

After separation from Commonwealth in 1972, Pakistan rejoined it in 1989.

(iv) **Foreign Policy**

The Government of Pakistan had adopted a 'no-confrontation policy' with India. When Rajiv Gandhi visited Pakistan to participate in the fourth SAARC Conference, Benazir Bhutto joined hands for establishing good relations with him.

نظر کو خیرہ کرتی ہے چمک تہذیب حاضر کی
یہ صناعی مگر جھوٹے نگوں کی ریزہ کاری ہے

(v) **Social Welfare**

Government had launched the People Works Programme for development and social welfare of the country. For providing employment to the public, a department of "Placement Bureau" was set up. Thousands of people got employment through it

(vi) **The dismissal of the Benazir Bhutto government**

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan using the powers under Section 58-2-B of the constitution dismissed Benazir Bhutto government on the charges of corruption and dissolved the National Assembly on 6th August, 1990. Her first government lasted for about 20 months.

Benazir Bhutto's Second Government Era (Oct. 1993 to Nov. 1996)

Q14. ***Write a note on Benazir Bhutto's Second Government Era (Dec. 1988 to Aug. 1990)***

Ans. Benazir Bhutto was elected Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time in October 1993.

Following are the important events of the second term.

(i) **Development Programmes**

During Benazir Bhutto's second term, construction of Karachi Flyover Bridge and Lahore Bypass was started.

(ii) **Plans for farmers and women**

Benazir Bhutto set up Kissan Bank for providing loans to farmers and launched National Tractor Scheme. Social and health policies were framed for women. Women police stations and courts were set up for providing legal facilities to this class.

(iii) **8th 5-Year Plan**

The government had launched her Eighth 5- year plan for rapid development and prosperity of the country.

(iv) **Foreign visits and the Kashmir problem**

Mrs. Bhutto had made successful visits to Iran and Turkey. She gained the moral support of these countries on the Kashmir problem. Many agreements of cooperation in different fields were signed.

(v) **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government**

The government of the Chief Minister, Pir Sabir Shah of the Muslim League was dissolved in 1994 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Aftab Ahmad Sherpao of the People's Party was elected as Chief Minister.

(vi) **The dismissal of the government of Benazir Bhutto**

Differences on different matters were developed between President Mr. Farooq Ahmed Leghari and Prime Minister Mrs. Benazir Bhutto. He dismissed the government on charges of corruption by using the powers under 58-2-B of the constitution. Benazir Bhutto ruled over the country for about 3 years.

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's First Government Era (November. 1990 to July. 1993)

Q.16. Write a note on Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's First Government Era (November. 1990 to July. 1993)

Ans. Mian Nawaz Sharif's first government

Mian Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan Muslim League took the oath as Prime Minister of the country on November 1990. The important events of his first term are as under:

Mian Nawaz Sharif

(i) **Announcement of Agricultural Policy**

Nawaz Sharif's government announced Agricultural Policy for the betterment of the farmers in 1998. 10 crore rupees were fixed for this field.

(ii) **Privatization Commission**

The government constituted Privatization Commission in 1991. Official banks and financial institutions were reformed accordingly. Banks in private sector were encouraged. Some banks and other institutions were sold out through this Privatization Commission which created a positive impact on the national economy.

(iii) **Agreement among provinces on water distribution**

More dispute was going on the water distribution of River Indus among four provinces of Pakistan. Through the efforts of the government, an

agreement was signed among the provinces and dispute of water was resolved forever.

(iv) **Baitul Maal**

The government established Baitul Maal in 1992 which provided financial help and a i d to the poor people.

(v) **Foreign Policy**

The government brought many positive changes in its foreign policy. Peace was brought in Afghanistan through negotiation with different Afghan leaders. Efforts were continued for a patch up among different groups. India was officially invited f o r resolving Kashmir issue, but these negotiations could not be successful. When extremists in India demolished Babri Mosque, National Assembly of Pakistan passed a condemnation resolution. Plans were made to establish good relations with USA.

(vi) **National plans**

The government started national schemes like National Construction Programme, Self-Employment Scheme, Motorway Project and Yellow Cab Scheme for betterment of people which proved to be quite successful.

(vii) **The dismissal of Nawaz Sharif government**

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Nawaz government under section 58-2-B of the constitutions in April 1993. His government lasted for about 2.5 years.

(viii) **Caretaker Government**

Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari was appointed the Caretaker Prime Mini ster. Muslim League appealed against the decision of the President in the Supreme Court. Supreme Court nullified the order of the government and restored Mr. Nawaz Sharif's rule.

(ix) **Resignation of Mr. Nawaz Sharif**

The Relationship between President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Mr. Nawaz Sharif worsened. Mr. Nawaz Sharif resigned as Prime Minister in July 1993. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan also resigned later.

(x) **Caretaker Government**

Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi was appointed the Caretaker Prime Minister who announced elections in the country. New elections were conducted and Main Nawaz was again elected as P.M. in Feb 1997.

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's Second Government Era (February, 1997 to October, 1999)

Q.17. Write short note on the Second Term of Government of Mr. Nawaz Sharif.

Ans. Second Term of Government of Mr. Nawaz Sharif

In February 1997, elections were conducted and Main Nawaz was again

elected as Prime Minister.

(I) Important event of the era of Muhammad Nawaz Sharif Government

Here are the important events of the government.

(ii) The resignations of Justice Sajjad Ali Shah and Farooq Ahmed Khan Laghari

After one month differences developed between Chief Justice of Pakistan and Nawaz Govt. The confrontation was resolved through army intervention and Chief Justice had to resign from his office. President of Pakistan Farooq Ahmed Khan Laghari also resigned from the Presidency later on.

(iii) Justice Retd. Rafiq Tarar elected as President of Pakistan

Justice Retd. Rafiq Tarar was elected as President against Aftab Shaban Mirani of People Party in Dec. 1997 and became the President of Pakistan.

(iv) Pay off loans adorn the country scheme

Economic condition of the country was not improving and government had to take loans from the IMF for its budget. Nawaz Sharif started a scheme called "Pay off loan, adorn the country" and appealed to the nation to pay off the foreign loans. The nation welcomed this scheme and about 17 billion rupees were collected till Ju[illegible] in this way.

(v) Rights of vote to Pakistanis abroad

The government gave the right to vote to Pakistanis living abroad which developed interest in them for Pakistan.

(vi) Restriction on floor crossing

The government had imposed restriction on party floor crossing by the members of the Assembly under [illegible] amendment of the constitution. Through this amendment the elected member of the Assembly was bound to give the vote of confidence only to their own party leader. Violator was considered to be expelled from the party.

(vii) Census of 1998

The census of the people was conducted in [illegible] the population of the country had reached to more than [illegible] crore people accordingly.

(viii) The announcement of an education policy

Syed Ghous Ali Shah, Federal Minister for Education, announced the new educational policy aimed at opening many new academic institutions.

(ix) Lahore-Islamabad Motorway

The longest Lahore-Islamabad Motorway of South Asia was a great achievement of Mian Nawaz. The scheme was framed in his first term, but its completion was executed in his second term. Mian Nawaz himself inaugurated the motorway completion ceremony in [illegible]

(x) The removal of clause 58-2-B from the 1973 constitution

The clause 58-2-B was removed from the 1973 constitution by Nawaz

Govt. with the support of opposition which had given powers to President to dissolve the National Assembly at any time. This right of the President was taken back through 13th amendment powers.

(xi) Atomic blasts

Mr. Nawaz had shattered the dreams of superiority of India in the atomic field by doing atomic blasts on 28th May 1998

(xii) Lahore declaration

The Indian Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, visited Lahore by bus with a message of goodwill. Mian Nawaz welcomed him at Wagah Border. Both leaders announced many plans to normalize mutual relations. A joint communiqué was signed which was called 'Lahore Declaration'.

(xiii) The entry of the army into WAPDA

WAPDA was handed over to army by the Govt. to root out its corruption and to reduce load-shedding in 1999. No encouraging result was produced.

(xiv) Kargil attack

General Parvez Musharraf attacked Kargil in 1999, but the forces had to be called back from the captured areas on the advice of Bill Clinton, the President of the U.S.A.

(xv) The removal of Nawaz Sharif Government

General Parvez Musharraf removed the democratic government of Mr. Nawaz and took over the powers of the country on 12th October 1999. The 'Plane Hijack Case' was planned against Nawaz. He was sentenced to imprisonment and was declared unfit for any public post by a special court. On the intervention of Saudi Government, he was sent in exile to Saudi Arabia.

PAKISTAN AS A NUCLEAR POWER

Q.18. Write a note on Pakistan on its Emergence as a Nuclear Power.

Ans. Pakistan as a Nuclear Power

When Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took over powers in 1971, he declared that atomic energy is necessary for our progress and defence but we want atomic energy not for war or destruction but for our prosperity and development.

(i) The first atomic station of Pakistan

The first atomic station of Pakistan was set up in Karachi in 1992 but it was not fulfilling the country's needs. For the development of the growing industry in Pakistan, it was very essential to obtain more atomic energy.

(ii) First atomic blast of India

When India did its first atomic blast in the Rajasthan Desert in 1974, it made the country an atomic power. With this blast in India, the balance of power in South Asia was disturbed, therefore, Pakistan had to make its efforts to become an atomic power.

باطل سے دبنے والے اے آسماں نہیں ہم
سو بار کر چکا ہے تو امتحاں ہمارا

(iii) Struggle for atomic power

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto wished to obtain an atomic re-processing plant from France. An agreement was signed between two countries for a plant in 1976.

(iv) Pressure of Atomic countries

Pakistan being had to pay 40 crore dollars for the plant, the first installment being 10 crore dollars, India, Russia, America and other atomic powers did not appreciate this. They pressurized France not to give this plant to Pakistan.

(v) Technique of Uranium Enrichment

France refused to provide the plant to Pakistan. General Zia-ul-Haq's government continued this Programme under Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan's supervision. He announced that Pakistan had obtained the technique of uranium enrichment in 1984.

(vi) Propaganda Movement of India

On this announcement, the enemies of Pakistan started their propaganda movement against Pakistan nuclear Programme. It was blamed that Pakistan could use the atomic weapons through American F-16 and French Aircraft Mirage, which had access to big cities of India.

(vii) Claim of Dr. Qadeer Khan

Dr. Qadeer Khan claimed that Pakistan had gained the capability to produce an atomic reactor in 1989.

(viii) American Dual Policy

India and Pakistan had kept their programmes secret from each other but with its atomic blast in 1974 it was exposed to the world that India was an atomic power. America was completely silent but when Pakistan proceeded in this field, the Pressler Ordinance was enforced rapidly in 1998.

(ix) Indian Atomic Blast

When the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) came to power in India, it conducted five atomic blasts in Pokhran (Rajasthan) on 11th May, 1998 by establishing its atomic supremacy in the region.

(x) Threat of Bill Clinton

President Bill Clinton forced Mr. Nawaz not to reply the Indian aggression and threatened to curtail economic aid to Pakistani if it conducted blasts in return, but Mr. Nawaz refused to accept Bill Clinton's threat.

(xi) Expulsion of Seven Blast

In spite of international pressure and on the demand of the public, the

Government demonstrated courage and conducted seven blasts in the Chaghi Hills of Baluchistan in reply to the five blasts of India.

(vii) Youm-e-Takbeer

Pakistan became the world's seventh and the Islamic world's first atomic power. As soon as the sound of 'Allah-o-Akbar' was played over the Chaghi Hills, the Pakistani nation was excited with pride and the enemy's arrogance dashed to ground. [illegible] May is considered Youm-e-Takbeer. The nation celebrates this day with full honour and enthusiasm every year.

The Causes of the Military Take-over of 12th October, 1999

Q.19. Write the Causes of the Military Take-over of 12th October, 1999.

Ans. The Causes of the Military Take-over of 12th October, 1999

Following are the major causes of the military take-over of 12 October [illegible]

(i) Judiciary and Executive tension

Tension started between the judiciary and Nawaz Government in August when Parliament passed a bill with majority for establishing special courts for speedy trial.

(ii) Rejection of notification

The government, reduced the number of judges of the Supreme Court from [illegible] through a notification in Sep [illegible] The Supreme Court rejected this notification and the relation between the government and the judiciary became more intensified.

(iii) The removal of 58-2-B and political tension

When Nawaz Sharif came into power for the second time clause [illegible] of the [illegible] constitution was removed for giving the right to dissolve the National Assembly to the President through the 13th Constitutional Amendment. Some political circles did not appreciate this, and political tension was developed.

(iv) Washington declaration

There was a clash between Pakistan and India in Kargil in [illegible] On the advice of American President, Bill Clinton, Nawaz Sharif visited America and signed the ceasefire communiqué. It was called Washington Declaration. The nation and army showed a deep sense of despair and anger over this step.

(v) Resignation of General Jehangir Karamat

The resignation of General Jehangir Karamat When General Jehangir Karamat advised for the formation of 'National Security Council' for security purposes in [illegible] Nawaz Sharif took the resignation from Jehangir Karamat and appointed General Parvez Musharraf in his place. The Kargil issue created differences between the two.

(vii) **Appointment of General Zia Uddin as Chief of the Army Staff**

General Musharraf was abroad on an official tour. Nawaz Sharif appointed General
Zia Uddin as Chief of the Army Staff in his absence. The senior officers of the army
refused to accept him as the Chief of the Army Staff. The army took General Zia Uddin into its custody.

(viii) **High jacking case**

General Musharraf came back to the country on [illegible] overthrew the government of Nawaz Sharif, and dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies.

The System of Devolution of Powers Initiated by Pervez Musharraf with Particular Emphasis on

Devolution of Power Process Initiated by Pervez Musharraf's Local Self-Government

Q.20. What is the background of local government of 2001? 'OR'
How much authority is developed at the lowest order this system?

Ans. Historical background

Following is the historical background of the system of local government in Pakistan.

(i) **Viceroy Lord Rippon's system of local governments**

Viceroy Lord Rippon enforced the Local Government system through an act in [illegible] is South Asia and established local boards at district and tehsil level. Their responsibility was to solve the problems of local people but these institutions failed to solve the problems because they had neither the powers nor the resources.

Pervez Musharraf

(ii) **President Ayub Khan's Basic Democracies System**

President Ayub Khan issued an order for Basic Democracies on [illegible] October 1959 which introduced a system of local government in Pakistan. It was called 'Basic Democracy' system. Its main aim was to transfer the power at the lower level through their own representatives. This system could not bring any substantial changes and came to an end. The system of local governments was not even successful in Bhutto's regime. The system of local government was enforced again in Zia-ul-Haq's Govt. and local government elections were held twice. The system was established

on strong footing and developed strongly but it could not produce any substantial benefit to the majority of the public.

(iii) **General Zia-ul-Haq's Local Government System**

When Zia-ul-Haq came to power, the Local Government system was enforced again and the elections of Local Governments were conducted twice. This system was established on firm basis and it kept on progressing step by step but the majority of people could not get reasonable benefit.

(iv) **Local Government Plan 2000**

General Pervez Musharraf promised to bring visible changes in the system of local governments soon after coming to power on Oct 12, 1999. The power was to be transferred to the lower level of the public. The local government had been divided into three parts — Union government, Tehsil government and district government.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF 2001

Q.21. Describe different steps of local government of 2001.

Ans. General Pervaiz Musharaf held elections in two phases, first phase on December 2000 and second in August 2001. Later on this system was launched on August 14, 2001 with some basic changes in it. The basic infrastructure of this system is the same but it was divided into three parts i.e. Tehsil, Town and Union Council governments.

OBJECTIVES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Its main objectives are given below:-

(i) **Transfer of Powers**

To transfer political powers at Union Council, Tehsil and District level for national development.

(ii) **Decentralization of Powers**

To decentralize the administrative powers in order to end the monopoly of the individual and Bureaucracy.

(iii) **Transfer of Resources**

To transfer state resources at lower level i.e. Union Council, Tehsil and District level, for removal of backwardness and development of rural areas, and also their welfare.

(iv) **Participation of Public**

To ensure the active participation of public in local affairs for the resolution of problems.

UNION GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Union Governments have been established removing every kind of discrimination between rural and urban areas. They have been established on the basis of population. They have the following infrastructure.

(i) **Nazim/ Naib Nazim**

Union Council voters elect the Nazim and Naib Nazim from the same panel. Both of them must be a matriculate. They have the same powers at the Union council level that a Nazim and Naib Nazim of Tehsil/District level

(ii) **Union Administration**

Three secretaries assist the Nazim in running the affairs of Union Council. Secretaries include Secretary for union committee, Secretary for rural development and secretary for relevant affairs.

(iii) **Union Council**

There are [illegible] seats in every union council

S No	Details	No Of Seats
1	General Seats	12
2	General Seats For Men	08
3	General Seats For Women	04
4	Reserved Seats	09
5	Seats Reserved For Men	04
6	Seats Reserved For Women	02
7	Seat Reserved For Farmer	01
8	Seat Reserved for Labour	01
9	Seat Reserved For Minorities	01

(iv) **Duties of Union Council**

It has the following duties:

(v) **Mutual Coordination:**

It must have the interaction with the Union and monitoring committees to coordinate in performing the duties effectively.

(vi) **Uplift Projects**

Union council approves the annual budget for development of the area.

Establishment of Community Board/ Rural Council

It establishes rural councils and community boards in rural and urban areas respectively.

(vii) **Provision of Facilities and Security**

Provision of facilities like Construction of roads, bridges, government buildings, canals etc and their security is the responsibility of the. Union Council, to make its development.

(viii) **Assisting District and Tehsil Government**

Union Council assists the district and Tehsil governments in social and economic affairs.

(ix) **Enforcement of Taxation Systems**

Union Council introduces taxation system in the area under particular situation.

(x) **Establishment of Committees**

Union Council constitutes committees to approve and review the development projects to address the social-economic concerns of the people.

TOWN/TEHSIL GOVERNMENT

Local Government System introduced by General Pervaiz. It had the following infrastructure.

(i) **Nazim / Naib Nazim**

Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim are elected by Tehsil Councilors for four years. It is necessary for a Nazim to have a matriculation certificate and he must be a resident of the relevant Tehsil. It is also mandatory for him to get at least 50% of votes.

(ii) **Powers and responsibilities**

Tehsil Nazim is the head of Tehsil while Naib Tehsil Nazim is the head of Tehsil Council. Tehsil Nazim provides the political leadership, maintains law and order and monitors the implementation over the projects approved by Tehsil Council. It is also his responsibility to get the budget presented and passed in order to provide healthcare, education and other facilities to the people. In his absence, Naib Tehsil Nazim acts as a Tehsil Nazim.

(iii) **Tehsil/ Town Council**

It is headed by Naib Tehsil Nazim and all the Naib Nazim of Union Councils are its members. Tehsil Naib Nazim enjoys the same powers in the Tehsil, which are enjoyed by the Naib District Nazim in the District Council.

(iv) **Tehsil Administration and its duties**

Tehsil Administration consists of Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO) and four Tehsil Officers. They have the following duties to perform.

(v) **Monitoring of municipal affairs**

It is the duty of Tehsil Administration to enforce the municipal laws besides looking after the assets of including land and buildings of the municipal committee.

(vi) **Provision of facilities**

It is the duty of Tehsil Administration to provide facilities of water, sewerage, cleanliness, concrete roads and streets, and streetlights etc.

(vii) **Financial affairs**

Tehsil Administration arranges funds and spend's them on uplift projects by the approval of Tehsil Council. It also maintains the accounts of income and expenditures.

(viii) Miscellaneous affairs

It makes welfare projects in the Tehsil and monitors the repair and construction work of government buildings.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Q.22. Narrate the formation of a District Government and its duties.

Ans. District Government

The head of the District Government is the District Nazim, Naib District Nazim, District Council and Administration work under his command. Deputy Commissioner is the head of District Administration. The review of District Government is as follows:

(i) District Nazim

He / She was elected by District Councilor for four years. The candidate for post must have a metric qualification and be resident of the District. It is compulsory for a successful candidate to get at least 50% rates.

Powers and duties/responsibilities

District Nazim provides political leadership, improves law and order situation and in :ements the uplift projects. Moreover, he has the responsibility to be presented, pass the annual budget, and provide education and health care facilities to the people.

(ii) Naib District Nazim

He/ She is also the head of the District Government. He is also elected by the same procedure, which is adopted for the election of District Nazim. He performs as a caretaker in absence of the District Nazim.

(iii) District Council

District Nazim heads the District Council. All the Nazims of Union Councils are the members of the District Council. The numbers of members are decided according to the rate of population. However, 33 % seats are reserved for women, 5 % for farmers and 5 % for minorities in the District Council.

Powers and Duties/ Responsibilities of District Council

(iv) Legislation

District Council performs legislation for progress of the district and improvement in governance.

(v) Approval of Budget

District Council approves the annual budget for development projects and other activities

(vi) Effectiveness of taxation system

District Council has the power to impose new taxes or abolish the existing ones.

(vii) **Control ever administration**
It takes steps to improve the performance of administration and it also monitors the performance of District Administration.

(viii) **Constitution of district committee**
Committees are constituted to provide health care and education besides monitoring the Administrative Affairs by District Council.

(ix) **Proposals and approval of Projects**
Approval of proposals for uplift of the project is one of the main functions of the District Council.

(x) **District Administration**
The head of the District Administration is an officer of Grade 19 or 20 that is called District Coordinator Officer (DCO).
DCO is appointed by the Provincial Government. Every department has its own head to assist the DCO, that is called Executive District Officer (EDO). Every District Administration has the following twelve departments:

(xi) **Departments of district administration**

S.No.	Department Name	S.No.	Department Name
1	Human Resource	7	Information Technology
2	Rural Development	8	Law
3	Education	9	Literacy
4	Health	10	Finance
5	Civil Defense	11	Agriculture
6	Governance	12	Revenue, Works, Services

(xii) **Powers and functions/ responsibilities of D.C.O**, D.C.O performs the following functions:

(xiii) **Inter Departments Coordination**
DCO maintains co ordinations with all the departments to run them according to the prescribed laws, rules and regulations.

(xiv) **Establishment of Efficient Administration**
DCO makes policies to make the administration efficient.

(xv) **Assistance to District Nazim**
DCO Assists the District Nazim in Administrative and Financial Affairs.

(xvi) **Preparation of budget**
DCO takes approval from the District Council to accumulate funds and spend them in appropriate manners.

(xvii) **District Development**

Taking approval of uplift project and monitoring implementation of these projects are the responsibility of the DCO.

(xviii) **Duties and powers of E.D.O**

Duties and powers of executive district officer are as follows:

(xix) **Improvement in performance**

EDO improves the performance of the relevant department.

(xx) **Public Service**

EDO monitors all the affairs relating to resolution of public problems as public servant.

(xxi) **Coordination with monitoring committee**

EDO interacts with these committees and informs them about the performance of the relevant department.

(xxii) **Enforcement of Laws/ Taxes**

EDO takes measures to enforce the laws of the Federal and Provincial Government besides implementing the Provincial Taxation System.

(xxiii) **Planning**

To make such plans that improves the performance of department.

Q.24. Explain the following:

(i) **2002 Election and Restoration of Democracy**

(ii) **L.F.O as bone of contention and elections 2008**

Ans. **2002 Election and Restoration of Democracy**

(i) **Condition of B.A. (graduation)**

Elections were held in October 2002. General Pervez Musharraf took oath as the President of the country for the next five years in November 2002. For the first time in Pakistan, it was declared mandatory for a candidate to be a graduate.

(ii) **Unlimited powers of General Pervez Musharraf**

According to the Legal Framework Order (LFO), General Pervez Musharraf was given

unlimited powers. He could appoint governors, three heads of the armed forces, Chief Election Commissioner and the Chairman of Federal Public Service Commission. He could dissolve the assemblies.

L.F.O AS BONE OF CONTENTION AND ELECTIONS 2008

L.F.O became main cause for dispute between the government and the opposition. Prime Minister Mir Zafar-Ullah Khan Jamali, made utmost efforts for reconciliation between the government and the opposition.

(i) **Publishing of White paper**

All the opposition parties published a white paper in 2003 on the price hike, unemployment, waiving off the loans of favourite people, and failure of Musharraf government on internal and external fronts.

(ii) **Announcement of Election**

The National Assembly again elected General Pervez Musharraf on 1st Jan 2004. He announced elections in January 2008 with the condition that he would be elected as President for the next five years before dissolution of the present assembly.

(iii) **Result of election 2008**

General Pervez Musharraf was re-elected as President for the next five years. Elections were held in February 2008. People's Party and Muslim League (N) gained the majority in these elections, but Muslim league (Q) failed miserably. Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani was elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Q.25. What is meant by enlightenment? What steps did Musharaf take in this regard?

Ans. Definition of enlightenment

Pervez Musharraf spent some years in Turkey and Mustafa Kamal Pasha (Ataturk) was his ideal. After the end of Khilafat in Turkey, Mustafa Kamal Pasha had laid the foundation for a new Turkey. Pervez Musharraf had also tried to introduce enlightenment in his country but the religious people of Pakistan made it a failure.

(i) **Steps for enlightenment**

General Pervez Musharraf ruled the country for nine years. During this period, he spread the policy of his enlightenment.

(ii) **Changing of curriculum**

Pervez Musharraf changed the curriculum and tried to make it enlightened.

(iii) **Marathon race**

A marathon race was held in Lahore. Many newspapers and magazines were issued.

(iv) **Private T.V Channels**

Private television channels were introduced in the country.

(v) **Full freedom of Media**

All the medias of information were given full freedom by the government.

(vi) **Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan**

For the first time in the history of Pakistan, a woman, Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, was appointed as governor of the State Bank of Pakistan.

(vii) **Recruiting women in the air force**

Similarly, the government also recruited women in the air force as fighter pilots.

(viii) **Reserved seats for women in the Parliament**

Women seats were reserved in the National and Provincial Assemblies. They were also permitted to contest elections for the general seats.

(ix) **Easy installment loans**

Women were granted small loans from banks on easy installments without any reference.

(x) **Traffic wardens**

They were recruited as traffic wardens on roads in Punjab.

(xi) **Commissioned officers**

They were appointed directly as commissioned officers in the army.

PRIVATIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

Q.26. Write a short note on Privatization and Industrialization during the Musharaf era.

Ans. **Primary Objectives:**

Primary objectives on parastatal reforms:

(i) Improve the operational efficiency of enterprises that are currently in the Parastatal sector, and their contribution to the national economy.

(ii) Reduce the burden of Parastatal enterprises on the Government budget.

(iii) Expand the role of the private sector in the economy, permitting the Government to concentrate public resources on its role as provider of basic public services, including health, education and social infrastructure.

(iv) Encourage wider participation by the people in the ownership and management of business.

(ii) **Privatization and Industrialization**

Before Pervez Musharraf, Benazir Bhutto and Mian Nawaz Sharif started privatization. Its aim was to end poverty and the payment of foreign loans.

(iii) **Musharraf government and privatization**

In Musharraf government, the income from privatization was spent on the payment of foreign loans and social welfare.

- Habib Bank was sold for only Rs.22 billions
- UBL was sold for only 13 billion rupees in Dec. 2004.
- The Privatization Commission sold 26% shares of PTCL to Etisalaat of Dubai Company.
- Pak-Arab Fertilizer of Mirpur Mathelo for 8 billion
- The Pak-Arab Fertilizers of Multan for 13 billion.
- Pak American Fertilizers was sold for 16 billion rupees.
- The Musharraf Government earned 2.5 billion dollars in a year through privatization.

POSITIVE IMPACTS:

(i) The government income was increased.

(ii) The load on the government to run the organizations was reduced.

(iii) Private institutions are encouraged and investment in the country was increased.

(iv) Quality goods were produced in factories and the work capacity of the

employees was increased. Due to these steps industry grows rapidly.

(x) National income increased and country moved in the right direction on right direction.

(xi) Discouragement of capitalists

(xii) Government took its held on consumer prices.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

(i) Unemployment increased and employees lost their jobs.

(ii) The country's capital decreased and the personal capital increased.

(iii) The cost of goods increased.

(iv) Privatization creates unrest and insecurity among the employees working in a department.

Setting up of new industries

During Musharraf's government, many new industries were set up in the country. Car assembly plant industry, motorcycle assembly plant industry, sugar industry, chemical industries, industries for making goods of basic needs, electrical equipment industries, cement industries and steel making industry are worth mentioning. Impact of privatization

ECONOMIC REFORMS INTRODUCED BY PERVEZ MUSHARAF AND SHAUKAT AZIZ

Q.27. Discuss economic reforms introduced by Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz.

Ans. Economic Reforms Introduced by Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz

Due to the steps taken by Shaukat Aziz for the sake of industrial development and economic stability in Pakistan, these direction's increased the economy.

(i) Increase in GDP

Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz paid special attention to increase GDP. There was a 7% increase in it.

(ii) New industries

They made economic policies and set up new industries in the country.

(iii) Incentives of Investment

The overseas Pakistani were advised to make investments in different

fields of their country for future development. The foreign investors were also advised to make investments in Pakistan. 22% increase in the investments was developed.

(iv) **Reduction in country's deficit**

Before Musharraf's period the country's deficit was 7%, which was lessened and brought down to 4.5%. He took many positive measures to reduce poverty from 32% to 20%.

(v) **Obtaining energy**

For getting continuous supply of electricity and to obtain energy, plans were made to change hydral production and thermal plants into gas and coal plants.

(Chapter 6)

PAKISTAN IN WORLD AFFAIRS

IMPORTANT TOPICS:

- The objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy.
- Pakistan's relations with immediate neighbouring states.
- The genesis and development of the Kashmir problem.
- Pakistan's relations with the Central Asian countries.
- Pakistan's relations with OIC countries and SAARC countries.
- Pakistan's relations with USA, UK, EU, China, Russia and Japan.

OBJECTIVES OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Q.1. ***What is meant by foreign Policy? Explain the basic principles of Pakistan?***

Ans. **Meaning of Foreign Policy**

Meaning of foreign policy its means its relations with other countries. When a country establishes its relations with other countries, it has to abide by some basic principles and objectives.

DEFINITION OF FOREIGN POLICY

The strategy to develop and promote relations with other countries is called foreign policy.

- **According to Lord Palmer stone**

"Nobody is a permanent enemy or a friend in international relations."

- **Principles of Foreign Policy**

A foreign policy indicates the principles and priorities based on which a country wants to establish relation with other countries. The foreign policy of Pakistan is based on the followings basic principles:

(i) Independent Foreign Policy

Since the emergence of Pakistan, the first and basic principle of its foreign policy was independent foreign policy but it was to remain under the influence of the Western Block. However, at present Pakistan is on the way of developing strong relations with those countries that wish to establish relation with Pakistan on reciprocal policy.

(ii) Protection of National Interests

Pakistan's foreign policy has another basic principle i.e. protection of national interests. That is why, Pakistan does not care about any American influence and threats regarding change in its atomic policy and they are also not signing the non nuclear weapons proliferation treaty.

(iii) Protection of Freedom and Sovereignty

Another important fundamental principle of our foreign policy is protection of freedom and sovereignty. It is the hallmark of Pakistan's foreign policy that "do live and let others live". Pakistan is not ready to develop any relation with that country which is against its freedom and sovereignty.

(iv) To avoid intrusion in internal affairs of other states

Another fundamental principle of Pakistan's foreign policy is to avoid any interference in internal affairs of other countries and it expects the same from others.

(v) Implementation of the Charter of UN (United Nation)

Implementation of the UN Charter is also one of the fundamental principles of Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan became the member of UNO in 1947 and it has always followed its decisions and principles.

(vi) Struggle for independence of Kashmir

Pakistan believes in the principle of supporting the oppressed nations in their struggle for the right of self determination. That's why; it has then a strong stand on Kashmir Issue.

(vii) Unity of Islamic World

Pakistan is an ideological Islamic state. Pakistan has been making sincere efforts to develop brotherly relations with all the Muslim countries. Constitution of Pakistan declares that it is the responsibility of Pakistan to develop friendly relations with the countries of the world.

(viii) Relations with third World Countries

To develop friendly relations with developing countries is another important principle of Pakistani Foreign Policy. Pakistan's intention is to unite all developing countries to stop the exploitation.

(ix) Development of Bilateral Relations

Development of Bilateral Relations with great powers and other developed countries is also an important principle of Pakistan's Foreign Policy. Under this principle, Pakistan has not only developed relation's with great powers i.e. America, England, France and other Western countries, but also developed friendly relations with Russia and China.

(x) **To oppose racial discrimination and favour self-determination**

To oppose and condemn racial discrimination and Favour self-determination is a fundamental principle of Pakistan's Foreign Policy. Stand and Favour of movements of Kashmir, Palestine and other Asian States is proof enough.

(xi) **Promotion of fundamental human rights and international peace**

Pakistan is a strong supporter of human rights and peace. Thus, to promote basic human rights and maintain peace is a major principle of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

ان کی جمعیت کا ہے ملک و نسب پر انحصار
قوتِ مذہب سے مستحکم ہے جمعیت تری
دامن دیں ہاتھ سے چھوٹا تو جمعیت کہاں؟
اور جمعیت ہوئی رخصت، تو ملت بھی گئی

(xii) **Membership of International Organizations**

Pakistan is an active member of many international organization under its free and independent foreign policy e.g. United Nations Organization (UNO), International Islamic Organization, Economic Cooperation Organization, SAARC etc.

Pakistan's Relations with its Neighbouring Countries

Q.2. Assess the evolution of relationship between Pakistan and China.

Ans. **Pakistan and International World**

Pakistan always desires to have close and friendly relations with all the countries of the world. It is very important to have close relation and contact with other countries for establishment of worldwide peace and security.

- **A note on lacking relations**

People's Republic of China lies to the North of Pakistan. The border between Pakistan and China is about 600 Kilometers long. The border of Pakistan touches the Chinese province of "Sin kiang".

(i) **Beginning of Bilateral Relations**

The People's Republic of China came into being in October 1949. Among Muslim countries, Pakistan recognized it first after its establishment. On 31 September 1951, Pakistan's Ambassador presented his appointment papers to Chinese leader Mao-tse Tung. This way, Pakistan China relations started.

(ii) **Role of Pakistan for China's membership of UN**

Pakistan Supported China to make it a permanent member of the United Nations. As a result, it became member of UNO on September 25, 1959.

China is one of those five countries, which have a right to veto.

(iii) **Pakistan China bilateral agreements and border fixing**

In 1961, Pakistan China efforts started to settle down the boundary matters. First agreement signed between Pakistan and China in March 1963 regarding demarcation of border. In result of this demarcation, Pakistan gained an area of 750 Square Kilo Meters out of 3400 Square Kilo Meters disputed areas. Because of different accords, Trade started between two countries in 1967 via Gilgit, Ordinance Factory was established in Taxila, Karakoram highway was completed in 1969. A combined Commission was founded to increase cooperation in field of trade, Science and Technology in 1986.

(iv) **China's Attempts for Development of Pakistan**

China has helped Pakistan in its developed of Pakistan. During 1950, when Pakistani economy was in chaos and depression because of Indian conspiracy. At that time China supported Pakistan by purchasing goods of 83.86 Million Dollars. Against it, Pakistan imported only goods of 22 Million Dollars. China provided professional and technical training to Pakistan Teachers on scholarship basis. In 1964, China gave goods of 60 Million Dollars to Pakistan and its payment was due over a period of 20 years.

Agreements between Pakistan and China

Many agreements were signed in 1985. Under these agreements, China helped Pakistan in construction of Kammra Complex and Wah Ordinance Factory. China also provided funds of 273 Million Rupees for Sarhad Heavy Electrical Complex. Similarly, Taxila Heavy Industries, Guddu Thermal Electric Station, Nowshera Glass Factory, Machine tool Factory (Landhi), Islamabad Sports Complex etc. are a symbol of Pak-China friendship.

(v) **Role of China in Pak-India Wars**

China helped Pakistan during war of September 1965. It gave all possible economic assistance to Pakistan after the war. However, in war of 1971, direct interference in War was not possible for China because of Russian enmity. Therefore, it supported Pakistan on political and moral grounds. However, after war China recognize Bangladesh after Pakistan's recognition.

(vi) **Silk Route (Karakoram Highway)**

The 900 km long, Silk Route (Karakoram Highway) was constructed with the help of China, which became a symbol and glowing example of Pak-China friendship.

(vii) **Visits and Meetings of Heads of States**

First meeting was held between Pak-China Prime Ministers at the occasion of the Bundong Conference (Indonesia) in 1955. President of Pakistan, General M. Ayub Khan visited China in February 1964. During this visit

China, first time supported the Pakistani stand for Kashmir dispute. China always supported Pakistan at diplomatic level. Heads of state and government officials of both countries have been paying frequent visits to each other's country.

(viii) **Support for Pakistan's Policies**

In every period, China supported Pakistan's policies. It is evident from both country's common stand for Kashmir dispute, Palestine dispute, Afghanistan dispute etc.

(ix) **Past, present and future of Pak-China Relations**

Pak-China relations began in government period of General Muhammad Ayub Khan. During period of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, relations between Pak-China relations become lukewarm because of his trend towards Russia. However, after Bhutto Pak-China relations revived. In [illegible] Chinese Prime Minister in February [illegible] Chinese Defense Minister in April 1999, Chairman National People's Congress and in [illegible] Chinese Prime Minister visited Pakistan.

On the other hand, General Pervaiz Musharaf visited China in 2001 and 2002. Because of these visits, both countries are cooperating with each other in different fields of life. There is a hope that Pak-China relations will further strengthen in future.

PAK-INDIA RELATIONS

Q.3. Explain the relations between Pakistan and India.

Ans. Pak-India Relations

India lies to the east of Pakistan. Between two countries, there is about 1500 Kilometer long border. The relations between Pakistan and India have not been pleasant since the very emergence of Pakistan.

(i) **Division of Sub-continent**

Two independent states came into being on 14 and 15 August of 1947 i.e. Pakistan and India respectively after division of Sub-Continent.

(ii) **Beginning of Pakistan India enmity**

The tension between Pakistan and India began in [illegible], when Pakistan came into being. In the beginning, India created number of problems for Pakistan e.g. Kashmir Dispute, Canal Water Dispute, Distribution of Assets, Unjustified Distribution of Military Assets, Trade Problems etc.

(iii) **Pak-India Wars**

India and Pakistan have fought two proclaimed and two un-proclaimed wars. Proclaimed wars include, War of September [illegible] And War of December 1971 Un-proclaimed Wars include Kashmir War (1948) and

Cargill War (1999).

اے وطن! تو نے پکارا تو لہو کھول اٹھا
تیرے بیٹے ترے جاں باز چلے آتے ہیں
تیری بنیاد میں ہے لاکھوں شہیدوں کا لہو
ہم تجھے گنج دو عالم سے گراں پاتے ہیں

(iv) **Pak-India Agreements**

With the passage of time, many agreements have been signed by both countries.

- **Liaquat Nehru Agreement**

  Pakistan and India signed first agreement on issue of minorities in 20-04-1948. It is known as "Liaquat Nehru Agreement".

- **Sindh Tass Agreement**

  In September 1960, (Sindh Accord), Sindh Tass Agreement was signed.

- Tashqand Agreement

  On January 10, 1966, "Tashqand Agreement" was signed by Pakistani president General Muhammad Ayub Khan and Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shashtiri in Russia.

- **Simla Declaration**

  In 1972 the Prime Minister's of two countries met at Simla and signed a treaty known as Simla Declaration.

  In [illegible] an agreement was signed regarding release of war prisoners.

- **Benazir, Rajeev Agreement**

  In December 1988, "Benazir, Rajeev Agreement", "Vajpayee and Nawaz Sharif Agreement" were signed for better relation.

- **Agra Deceleration**

  Three day's conference of Musharaf and Vajpayee was held at Agra and ended without any success from 14th to 17th July 2001.

(v) **Pak-India Atomic Explosions**

After election in India, an extremist party BJB came into government. Government of this party made five atomic explosions on 11th and 13th of May 1998 in the Pokran, declaring 'India as a' nuclear power. As a result, Pakistan made six underground nuclear explosions on 28th and 30th of May 1998 in the Chaghi Hills. Hence, Pakistan also became a nuclear power.

(vi) **Membership of "SAARC"**

"SAARC" is an abbreviation of "South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation". This organization was established on the recommendation of Bangladeshi President General Zia-ur-Rehman in 1983. It's first foreign minister's meeting was held at New Delhi in August 12,1983. On

December 7, 1985, its presidential meeting was held at Dhaka. In this very meeting, its foundation was officially announced Dacca. Purpose of its establishment was to enhance co-operation in different fields among South Western Asian countries. Other than Pakistan and India, Bhutan, Nepal, Srilanka, Maldives and Bangladesh are also members.

(vii) **Kashmir Dispute**

Kashmir is the cause of the main dispute between Pakistan and India. Improved relations between the two countries are possible through its solution. Pakistan has always showed a positive attitude but India is not serious about resolving this issue.

(viii) **Future of Pak-India Relations**

After Nine, Eleven) India has launched a propaganda campaign that Pakistan is promoting terrorist activities. Behind this propaganda, it deployed its forces on Pakistani borders. It also prohibited the Pakistani TV Channels, Air Traffic and Friendship Bus Service. As a response, Pakistan also did so. After one year of its troop's deployment, it called them back. BJB accepted the Pakistani proposal of dialogues.

Three day's conference of Musharaf and Vajpayee was held at om 14th to 17th July 2001 were unsuccessful . In January 2004, "SAARC" conference held at Islamabad. President of Pakistan and Indian Prime Minister met. But this meeting did not have much success. Pakistan wishes to, have good relations with India. It is hoped that despite differences of opinion in number of political and regional issues, the two countries will learn to live like good neighbour's.

PAK-IRAN RELATIONS

Q.4. Explain the relations between Pakistan and Iran.

Ans. Pakistan Iran Relations

Iran lies to the South West of Pakistan. The length of common border between Pakistan and Iran is about 800 KM.

(i) **Beginning of Pak-Iran relations**

Iran recognized Pakistan, just after independence. On 22 August 1947, Pakistan appointed Muhammad Essa as its Ambassador to Iran. The prime minister of Pakistan visited Iran in 1949. Shah of Iran also made a return visit to Pakistan in 1950 and trade contacts were established. With the trade and cultural agreements, Iran and Pakistan felt it necessary to cooperate in the field of defence.

(ii) **Friendly Agreements**

First friendly agreement was signed by Pakistan and Iran in 1950. On

November 3, 1955, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and Turkey signed Bagh...
Agreement for defense and economic cooperation. But in 1958, Iraq got separation from it. Later, Pakistan and Iran signed "CENTO and SEATO".

(iii) Kashmir Issue

Iran always gave full support to Pakistan on Kashmir issue and praised its phonics. It has always supported the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir. It has always openly opposed the atrocities of Indian Army against Kashmiri freedom fighters.

(iv) Cooperation Organization

On July 12, 1964, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey signed a new pact i.e. the RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development). After Iranian revolution in 1979, the RCD remained suspended for some years and was revived in 1985. Its scope was expanded and it was given a new name i.e: ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization). Later, Ex- Muslim States of Russia and Afghanistan got its membership. Its main objective was to cooperate with each other for development in fields of Culture, Industry, Trade, Education, Economics etc.

(v) Visits and Meetings of Heads of States

Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan paid an official visit to Iran in May 1949. The visit was reciprocated by the Shah of Iran in March 1950. In 2000, General Pervaiz Musharaf paid a visit to Iran and assured his cooperation and favor on behalf of Pakistan regarding Iran-India gas pipeline plan.

(vi) Role of Iran in Pak-India wars

Pakistan had the support of Iran in the wars of 1965 and 1971. In the War of 1965, Iran sent a medical mission to Pakistan and provided 5000 Tons of Crude Oil as a gift. Iran and oral economic support.

(vii) Irani favour on atomic explosions

Iran is the only single Islamic state, whose Foreign Minister has paid a special official visit.

Visit to congratulate Pakistan on conducting successful Nuclear Tests of May 28, 1998.

(viii) Common Measures for Mutual Development

Both countries signed agreements for Mutual Cultural Development in 1965 and for Economic Development in February 1973. Each country established its cultural centers in the other country. Pak-Iran Economic Commission was also established in 1973. Pakistan and Iran have agreed to lay gas pipelines from Iran to Pakistan. The work is in progress.

Afghanistan lies to the North-West of Pakistan, the two countries are separated by a 2252 Kilometer long border called the "Durand Line".

Afghanistan is our first neighboring country to whom Pakistani nation has many religious, cultural and social relations for centuries and generations".

Pakistan had no pleasant relations with Afghanistan in the very beginning. Afghanistan is only single Muslim country, which opposed Pakistan's admission to the United Nations in and did not recognize it. Despite this, Pakistan got its membership of UN on

Afghanistan recognized Pakistan very late and diplomatic relations were developed in

Durand Line

Foreign Secretary Government of India, Sir Durand, and Afghan King, Ameer Abdul Rahman, signed and agreed for the permanent solution of the border issue in . It finalized the border lines. Afghanistan accepted the Durand Line as its international border.

Afghanistan is a land-locked country. It does not have access to the sea. Afghanistan was facing difficulty in establishing trade relations with other countries. Keeping in view this situation, Pakistan provided passage facilities to Afghanistan. Permission was accorded to transport goods from and to the sea port of Karachi.

With the change of Afghan Government in and the attack of Russia on Afghanistan in the political situation of the region grew up very critical. The new Afghan Government used the Russian Army to crush its opponents as a result. More than 30 Lac Afghan people left their country and crossed the border to take refuge in Pakistan.

At last, on April 14, 1988, a war treaty was signed at Geneva under the supervision of UN for evacuation of Russian Forces. As a result, Russia recalled its forces from Afghanistan in 1989.

- **Government**

In April 1992, Mujahideen established their Government in Afghanistan and Pakistan recognized it. But rivalries among Mujahideen groups plunged Afghanistan in a serious internal chaos. Pakistan took many steps for Afghanistan peace that resulted in shape of Peshawar Agreement

and Islamabad Agreement . . But these agreements failed to maintain peace in Afghanistan. Consequently, a group named as "Taliban" came into power.

President of Pakistan, General Ayub Khan paid his first visit to Afghanistan in 1966. Whereas, Afghan President Sardar Muhammad Dawood paid his first visit to Pakistan in 1978. General Zia Ul Haq and Mian Nawaz Sharif also paid official visits to Afghanistan.

After September 11, 2001, America launched an attack on Afghanistan and removed the Taliban's Government. America established a new Government in Afghanistan under leadership of Hamid Karzai. General Pervaiz Musharaf fully cooperated the new Afghan government. An agreement of Gas Pipeline was signed by Prime Minister of Pakistan Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali and Afghan President Hamid Karzai in 2003. In 2004, Hamid Karzai was elected as new Democratic President of Afghanistan. Pakistan recognized his Government and started the new era of Pak-Afghan relations.

It is in the north of Pakistan and the subcontinent. Its boundary also touches Tibet. In its north is China's province, Sinkiang. In North West are Afghanistan and Tajikistan. Its southern boundary touches Pakistan, which is almost 1500 km long.

The area of Jammu & Kashmir is 84471 km.

According to the census of 1941, almost 80% population was Muslim. But 70% of Jammu's population was Muslim while 96% of Kashmir's population was Muslim. Its total population at that time was 4 million.

Almost For 750 years, Muslims ruled over the subcontinent and Kashmir was one of the provinces. It had the status of a province during Islamic rule. Britishers after taking over sold it to Maharaja Gulab Singh Dogra for 75 lacks rupees on March 16, 1846. Along with that Dogra brutalities started in Kashmir which later on took the shape of Indian brutalities.

Pakistan is an Islamic country and has 1500 km long boundary with Kashmir. Most of the population is Muslim which wants to be a part of Pakistan. So it is a must that Kashmir should be a part of Pakistan.

Historically or geographically, if we observe different aspects of Jammu and Kashmir then we come to know that Kashmir is not an Attote Ang of India but it is the jugular vein (Shah Rug) of Pakistan.

(v) Freedom Movement of Kashmir

At the time of creation of Pakistan Kashmiri Muslims on July 19, 1947, from the platform of Muslim Conference approved a resolution while Dogra Raja started preparations to join Kashmir with India. He took the weapons back from Muslim soldiers and Muslim police officers. During the last weak of July former Sudhan Soldiers started fighting against the Raja which took the shape of organized fights in August.

(vi) Formation of Government of Azad Kashmir

Kashmiri Freedom Fighters took many areas of Punch Sector during their fight for freedom. On these areas, Azad' Kashmir government was formed on October 24, 1947. Its capital was Plundri and Sardar Ibrahim was its first president. Besides, in Tradkhal, Azad Kashmir Radio was formed.

(vii) Summary of the resolution of the UN

The resolutions which were approved by-the UN was Cease-fire which was to be observed it state of Jammu and Kashmir at once Under the supervision of the U.N. in the sate cease-fire- line was drawn between Azad Kashmir and occupied Kashmir. Pakistan and India called their forces back from Jammu Kashmir. A plebiscite was conducted in Kashmir under the supervision of the U.N.O.

(viii) Indian atrocities and avoidance of the U.N

The resolution has still not been acted upon although approved by the U.N. This increased the Indian fruit atrocities. At present although more than six lacs Indian troops are busy in Kashmir. From 1949 to 1953, the U.N appointed many commissioners for plebiscite. Pakistan supported these commissioners but India showed its stubbornness. In 1957, another attempt of solving the Kashmir problem failed from Indian side. In 1962 in Rawalpindi Pakistani and Indian foreign ministers met but the result was it.

Presently, both the countries have met at Prime Minister's Level to solve this issue but no result was obtained. In short even after 50 'years, the Kashmir problem is where it was before. Pakistan with the help of other Islamic countries pressurizes 'the UNO to solve this problem but the U.N.O avoids it.

- **COMMENTS**

From the history, we come to know that the majority of the population in Kashmir is Muslim. Majority of Kashmiri population wanted to be in Pakistan but their desire was thrown away. After that Kashmiri Muslims started their movement for freedom. Pakistan fully supported this

movement.

Pakistan's Relations with O.I.C. Countries

Narrate the Pakistan's role in the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Ans. Pakistan's Relations with O.I.C. Countries

Pakistan is always willing for the unity of Islamic world and it has played an important role for creating harmony and cooperation among them. It has supported the movements started for the cause of Muslims and has openly favoured its stand to United Nations.

Tragedy of Aqsa Mosque

The tragedy of Aqsa Mosque fire in 1969 gathered all the Muslim countries of the world in the city of Rabat of Morocco. Pakistan suggested for the formation of a permanent organization to be named Islamic Conference which was supported by all the Muslim countries and the Organization of Islamic Countries was established. Its head office is in Jeddah. Pakistan played an important role in drafting the manifesto of the Islamic Conference.

Pak-Saudi relations

Saudi Arabia is a spiritual centre of all the Muslims because of "Harmain Sharif". Pakistan has friendly relations with Saudi Arabia.

(i) Beginning of political and diplomatic relations

In 1946, the Quaid-e-Azam sent a delegation during the General Assembly Session in 1946. Saudi Foreign Minister Shah Faisal supported the cause of Pakistan.

ایک ہوں مسلم حرم کی پاسبانی کے لیے
نیل کے ساحل سے لے کر تابخاک کاشغر

(ii) Cultural and commercial ties

Saudi Arabia has also provided extensive religious and educational aid to Pakistan, being a major contributor to the construction of mosques and madrassas (religious schools) across Pakistan, the Faisal Mosque (dedicated to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia) in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. The major Pakistani city of Lyallpur was also renamed Faisalabad in honour of King Faisal in 1977.

Saudi Arabia also provided a financial aid for teaching of Arabic language, promotion of Zakat System and establishment of International Islamic University.

(iv) Role of Saudi Arabia in Kashmir issue and Pak-India wars

Saudi Arabia supported Pakistan on Kashmir Issue at all levels and in all international conferences. During the 1965 and 1971 Pak-India Wars,

Saudi Arabia not only supported Pakistan at diplomatic level but also provided financial aid and oil.

(v) **Role of Saudi in Afghan-Russian war**

Saudi Arabia strongly condemned the Russian Attack on Afghanistan in 1979. Saudi Arabia not only protested but also provided moral, political and financial support to Pakistan and Afghanistan during war.

(vi) **Military cooperation**

Pakistan maintains close military ties with Saudi Arabia, providing extensive support, arms and training for the Military of Saudi Arabia. Both nations have received high-level delegations of scientists, government and Saudi military experts of seeking to study the development of a Saudi nuclear programme.

(vii) **Pak-Saudi Economic Commission**

Saudi Economic Commission" was established at Riyadh in 1998. Under this Commission, one fifty five plans have been started which are also fully funded by Saudi Government.

(viii) **Welfare visits and meetings**

After establishment of Pakistan, King Saud Bin Abdul Aziz visited Pakistan in 1954. During this visit, he gave generous financial aid for the rehabilitation of refugees. Shah Faisal paid an official visit to Pakistan in 1966. On this occasion, he declared Pakistan as his Second Homeland. Chief Executive General Pervaiz Musharaf visited Saudi Arabia in 1999 and Prime Minister in 2003. At the meantime, they signed many treaties.

PAKISTAN AND TURKEY

Q.7. Explain the relations between Pakistan and Turkey.

Ans. Pakistan and Turkey

Pakistan is always willing for the unity of the Islamic world and it has played an important role for creating harmony and cooperation among thereon. Pakistan and Turkey has friendly relation.

(i) **Establishment of Pakistan and Turkey**

Turkey had recognized Pakistan immediately after its birth and extended complete support to it on its stand on Kashmir issue.

(ii) **Role of Turkey in Pak-India wars**

Turkey supplied Pakistan with arms and ammunitions in 1965 Indo Pak war. When Turkish President visited Pakistan in 1966 Pakistan thanked him for his help in the war.

(iii) **Cooperation Organizations**

Pakistan and Turkey organized Regional Cooperation for Development (R.C.D) in July 1964 with mutual understanding. This organization was reactivated in 1985 and is now called Economic Cooperation Organization

(E.C.O) with ten members. Financial cooperation is going on between Pakistan and Turkey. The construction companies of both the countries have started joint programmes for development. The military relations are strong. The leaders are visiting each others country.

(iv) **Ministerial Commission:**

Due to the dialogues Ministerial Commission of Pakistan and Turkey, four agreements were signed in 2002 in Islamabad. The friendly relations are being connected rapidly.

v **Business agreements**

Turkey is trying to extend its business with Pakistan. In 2009 mutual trade was 782 Million dollars but it extended to five billion dollars. Pakistan established Metro Bus project with the help of Turkey.

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

Q.9. ...... Pakistan's Relations with Egypt, Malaysia and United Arab Emirates

Ans **Pakistan's Relations with Egypt, Malaysia and United Arab Emirates**

Pakistan's Relations with Egypt

Egypt an important country of the North African continent. Pakistan has developed friendly relations with Egypt, Libya, Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates. Thousands of Pakistanis are working in these countries. They are providing huge support for the economy of Pakistan.

(i) **Brotherly Relation**

Pakistan has extremely good relations with its brotherly Islamic country, Egypt. Pakistan not only provided military help to Egypt but in Egypt Israel war in 1973 extended full support at diplomatic level. Pakistan also played an important role for making Egypt the member of the Organization of Islamic Countries.

(iii) **Kashmir Issue**

On Kashmir issue, Egypt adopted a negative attitude and abstained from voting on Kashmir in U.N.O. in 1962.

(iv) **Issue of Suez Canal**

President Ayub also paid an official visit to Cairo and clarified Pakistan's stand on Suez Canal to remove Egyptian suspicions because of a statement made by Pakistan's representative in U.N.O. on the Suez Canal.

(v) **Egypt back to the O.I.C.**

Late President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan played a prominent role in bringing Egypt back to the O.I.C. Egypt's membership of O.I.C.. had been suspended since Israeli-Egypt accord at Camp David. President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq praised Egypt, during Fourth Summit Conference of O.I.C. at Casablanca in 1984 and requested the O.I.C. to restore, Egypt's membership of the O.I.C.

1. Pakistan's Relations with Libya

Libya, so important and oil rich State of North Africa, in 1951 it gained independence from the foreign domination and Shah Idrees's kingship was established. Pakistan profoundly advocated Libya's freedom struggle which brought the people of both countries closer to each other.

(i) Role of Libya in Pak-India wars

Pakistan has deep friendly ties with Libya. Libya not only extended diplomatic support to Pakistan in Indo Pak war in 1971 but provided military and financial aid also.

(ii) Era of Col. Gaddafi

Col. Gaddafi came to Pakistan as the Head of his delegation to attend Second Summit Conference of the O.I.C. held in Lahore in 1974. He addressed a huge gathering at the Lahore Stadium which was named as Gaddafi Stadium as a mark of respect and love for him from Pakistani people. Since then Pakistan and Libya have been enjoying cordial relations.

(iii) Ministerial Commission

A Ministerial Commission was set up in 1974 by an agreement concluded between the two brotherly countries. Joint ventures in Banking, insurance and Shipping have also been in alliance by agreement. Islamic centres have been established in both countries. A joint Pak-Libyan Company was set up in the meeting of the Ministerial Commission held in Libya.

2. Pakistan's Relations with Malaysia

Pakistan has also good relations with Islamic country, Malaysia. Malaysia holds a very special position in the Muslim World, financially as well as in the field of trade.

- **Cooperation in science technology**

Cooperation is going on in science, technology and other fields between Pakistan and Malaysia.

3. Pakistan's Relations with United Arab Emirates

United Arab Emirates has also provided financial aid to Pakistan in every field and many projects have been completed due to its help.

Indonesia, Jordan, Iraq, Sudan and all other Islamic countries are our brothers and friends. They have developed Islamic historical and financial relations with one another. They are taking a very firm stand in every crisis.

Pakistan's Relations with Central Asian Countries

Q.10. Comprehend Pakistan's relations with the Central Asian Countries.

Ans. Central Asian Countries

In the north-west of Pakistan are Central Asian Islamic countries

(Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. They all became independent after the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991.

These Central Asian countries are land locked but rich in natural resources. Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relations with these countries. Pakistan is the only country, that provides them the nearest sea route and transport facilities.

Pakistan started trade with them for enhancing their foreign exchange. Their requirements were fulfilled. Pakistan accorded many agreements and helped them to boost their industrial sector. Following are the details of Pakistan ties with these countries:

(i) **Azerbaijan**

Pakistan established relations with Azerbaijan in 1992. An agreement was signed between the two countries in the field of electronics. Many students from Azerbaijan are studying in the universities of Pakistan and other educational institutions. Azerbaijan is rich in oil and gas. Pakistan signed an agreement to help exploring oil in 2001. The exchange of troops between Pakistan and Azerbaijan is continuing.

(ii) **Uzbekistan**

Prime Ministers of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto have visited Uzbekistan. The mausoleum of Imam Bukhari (RA) is situated in the city of Bokhara. The Muslims have a great respect for him. Mian Nawaz Sharif donated 50,000/- dollars for the repair of Imam Bukhari's (RA) mausoleum at his visit there. The President of this country has also visited Pakistan in 1992. The office of Uzbekistan Airways has been established in Karachi. This country is also rich in oil, gas and coal. An agreement has already been signed between the two countries to provide gas to Pakistan through a pipeline.

(iii) **Tajikistan**

Tajikistan is very close to Pakistan. Its capital, Dushanbe is located at a distance of 500 km from Islamabad. President of Tajikistan had visited Pakistan in 1994. This country has abundant electricity. Pakistan has signed an agreement with this country for getting electricity through hydro power.

(iv) **Turkmenistan**

President of Turkmenistan has also visited Pakistan in 1994. Many pacts have been signed between both countries for development in different fields. Pakistan exports food items to this country. An agreement has already been signed in 1996 to lay a gas pipeline from Turkmenistan to Quetta.

(v) **Kazakhstan**

This is the biggest country among the Central Asian countries. Prime

Minister of Pakistan, Mian Nawaz Sharif visited Kazakhstan in 1990 and signed different agreements for flourishing of trade. The President of this country has also visited Pakistan in 1992. Pakistan has signed many agreements with Kazakhstan for providing a cement plant and for setting up different industries there.

(v) Kyrgyzstan

There are vast reserves of uranium in Kyrgyzstan. Pakistan is an atomic power which has a deep interest in furthering ties with this country. Prime Minister of Pakistan Benazir Bhutto had visited Kyrgyzstan. An agreement was signed between both countries for trading facilities by road.

Q.11. *What are the objectives of SAARC Organization?*

Ans. SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is an organization for regional cooperation of the South Asian countries, The idea for its formation was presented by the ex Prime Minister of Bangladesh Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman in 1980 but this organization was established in 1985. The basic aim of this organization was to increase cooperation among the member countries.

- **Members of SAARC Organization**

1. Pakistan 2. India 3. Bangladesh 4. Sri Lanka
5. Nepal 6. Maldives 7. Bhutan 8. Afghanistan

- **Objectives of SAARC Organization**

(i) To strengthen collective self- reliance between the South Asian countries.

(ii) To achieve active collaboration and mutual assistance among the member countries in economic, cultural, technical and scientific fields.

(iii) To strengthen cooperation among themselves on matters of common interest at international forums

(iv) To promote cooperation, the organization agreed on eleven fields including telecommunication, meteorology, transport, shipbuilding, tourism, and agricultural research, promotion of joint ventures in scientific, technical and educational fields.

(v) To improve the quality of life & welfare of the member countries

(vi) To develop the region economically, socially & culturally

(vii) To provide an opportunity to the people of the region to live with dignity and to exploit their potentialities

(viii) To extend co-operation to other trade blocks.

- **Advantages of Organization**

There were made many compromises among the SAARC countries and

many advantages were gained on regional basis, for example, holding SAARC Games, because of which mutual cooperation is being promoted by the participation of the players of the seven countries in these games every year. Agreements were signed on nuclear installation and air service.

PAKISTAN AND BANGLADESH

Q.1 Discuss the relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Ans. Pakistan and Bangladesh

Ideologically Pakistan and Bangladesh were two parts of the same country. Present Bangladesh was the former East Pakistan before 16th December 1971 when Bangladesh emerged as an independent and sovereign State. The two wings of Pakistan were situated at 1,750Km from each other with the Indian Territory lying in between the two parts.

...n of Bangladesh

Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in Lahore in 1974 on the Second Islamic Heads Conference.

(ii) Different agreements

Different agreements were signed in July 1976 in Dhaka. An agreement between Pakistan and Bangladesh was concluded on 23rd January, 1976 by which telecommunication links were established. Telephone and teleprinter services were instituted between Rawalpindi and Dhaka on 13th February, 1976 on experimental basis. These agreements brought the two countries closer to each other. Another agreement was reached between the two countries after talks in Dhaka on 24th July, 1976, by which it was agreed to exchange delegations on Banking and Shipping.

... Commission

On 21st July, 1979, a Joint Economic Commission was established between Pakistan and Bangladesh in order to promote economic collaboration.

...ing of the heads of state

The first Heads Meeting of SAARC was held in 1985 and the Seventh Heads Meeting of SAARC was held in 1993 in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh where many steps were taken to promote trade among the SAARC countries.

... Machinery

An agreement was signed between Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1993 according to which Pakistan would provide 300 tractors to Bangladesh in the future two years.

(vi) 13th Heads Conference of SAARC

The 13th Heads Conference of SAARC was held in Dhaka in 2005 in which Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Khalida Zia, was elected as

president of SAARC for the next year. In this meeting, Pakistan laid stress on resolving matters of dispute and declared that the solution of the Kashmir issue was undeniable for the regional future and growth.

(vii) **Mutual Trade**

Bangladesh offered to export Jute, tea and carpets to Pakistan and will import rice, pig iron, railway carriages and other steel items from Pakistan.

PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

Q.13. Discuss the relation of Pakistan with Sirilanka, Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan.

Ans. Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, is an island country in northern Indian Ocean off the southern coast of the Indian subcontinent in South Asia. Known until 1972 as **Ceylon**. Sri Lanka has maritime borders with India to the northwest and the Maldives to the southwest.

(i) **Source of Income**

Its main source of income is fishing. Tea, coconut and rubber is in plenty in Sri Lanka. It exports these goods and earns enough foreign exchange. The Sinhalese and Tamil people inhabit Sri Lanka. Both are different from each other. Tamil and Sinhalese languages are spoken.

(ii) **Major Religions**

The major religions here are Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.

(iii) **6th SAARC Heads Conference**

In 1991 the 6th SAARC heads conference was held in the capital of Sri Lanka. Different proposals for controlling the growing trends of terrorism and violence in Asia were discussed. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mian Nawaz Sharif gave idea for establishing permanent peace in the region. The UN Charter's restrictions and stopping the use of atomic weapons were also discussed.

(iv) **20th SAARC Head's Conference**

The 20th SAARC Head's Conference was held in 1998 in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka in which the SAARC countries stressed for eradicating poverty and promoting joint collaboration.

(v) **Defence Cooperation**

Pakistan is the second largest trading partner of Sri Lanka in South Asia. Sri Lanka was the first country to sign a Free Trade Agreement with Pakistan, which became operational from June 12, 2005. 4,000 items can be imported to Pakistan from Sri Lanka. Bilateral trade between the 2 countries was US$400 million in early 2010, and is expected to increase to US$2 billion by 2012. In November 2010, President Asif Ali

Zardari mulled a 250 million dollar export credit line that Pakistan would extend to Sri Lanka. Trade between the two countries reached $500 million by the end of 2010.

Nepal-Pakistan relations are the bilateral relations between the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Nepal and Pakistan established diplomatic relations on 29 March 1960.

Nepal is a mountainous country. Its main source of income is tourism. The world's highest mountain peak, Mount Everest is located in Nepal. The major religions here are Buddhism and Hinduism.

Heads Conference

The Third SAARC Heads Conference was held in 1987 in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. In this conference, it was decided for exclusion of India. The other six countries had the same idea and thinking. All agreed to combat the food crisis in the SAARC countries.

SAARC Conference

The Eleventh SAARC Conference was held in 2002 in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. In this conference, resolution was passed for economic and social development, eradicating poverty, cooperation in health and environment. All the members specially discouraged terrorism.

In recent years, both countries began developing military cooperation, with Nepal importing arms from Pakistan

Pakistan and Maldives

Pakistan and Maldives have traditionally enjoyed close and cordial relations in the bilateral and regional context, characterized by shared ideals on global and regional issues.

Maldives consists of 2000 islands in the Indian Ocean. The major profession of the people is fishing. Mali is its capital. Conch and sea shells are collected and exported to other countries.

(ii) **Fifth SAARC Conference**

The Fifth SAARC Conference was held in 1990 in Mali, the capital of Maldives. The President of Maldives, Mamoon Abdul Qayyum, played the role of the host. The Pakistani delegation was headed by the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. The withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and imposing restriction on smuggling was emphasized.

(iii) **12th SAARC Summit**

Maldives attended the 12th SAARC Summit at Islamabad in January 2004. On the sidelines of the Summit, President and Prime Minister of Pakistan

had bilateral meetings with the President of Maldives.

(iv) Visit of Shaukat Aziz

In November 2004, Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz visited the Maldives and met with President Mamoon Abdul Qayoom.

4. Pakistan and Bhutan

Pakistan is one of the few countries with which Bhutan maintains diplomatic relationship. Both countries are members of SAARC. Trade and bilateral relationship between the two countries can be largely regarded as being insignificant, and the diplomatic relationship as being largely symbolic.

(i) Introduction

Bhutan is a mountainous country. Its capital is Thimphu which is situated on the banks of River Thimphu. The people belong to the Mongol Tribe. There are many forests in Bhutan.

(ii) Profession

People earn their living by cutting trees. Most of its population live in valleys. Raising sheep and goats is heir main profession.

(iii) Official language

The official language of Bhutan is Dzongkha.

(iv) Official religion

The religion of the majority of people is Buddhism.

(v) Relation with Pakistan

With reference to the SAARC circle, the close ties of Pakistan and Bhutan have been strengthened. The final plan of SAARC'S formation was prepared in Thimphu (Bhutan) in 1985.

PAK-AMERICA RELATIONS

Q.14. Describe Pakistan relations with America.

Ans. Pak-America relations

In the present day, America is the Super Power of the world after conclusion of Russian Reign and Cold War. Pakistan has fluctuating relations with America, which have been changing from time to time.

(i) Mutual Friendship

The American ambassador presented his credentials to Quaid-e-Azam in 1948. He gave the assurance of mutual friendship and said that we only expect friendship and goodwill from all the independent nations.

(ii) Beginning of Diplomatic Relations

Liaqat Ali Khan the then P.M of Pakistan visited USA on the invitation of it President Harry.F.Turram in 1950. Liaquat Ali Khan, through his speeches in America, explained the objectives of the emergence of Pakistan and the needs for its development. This visit was a success.

America extended,military and financial help to Pakistan, which was used in its development and construction.

(iii) **"SEATO" And "CENTO"**

Pakistan got membership of "SEATO" in 1954 and "CENTO" in 1958. These pacts developed the Pak-America relations but lost the faith of Russia, China and Arab Countries.

An agreement of cooperation was signed between the representatives of America and Pakistan in 1955 according to which America gave some further hopes to Pakistan for constructing and designing it in a better way.

(iv) **Welfare Meetings and Visits**

After Liaqat Ali Khan, Governor General of Pakistan Malik Ghulam Muhammad paid an official visit to America in 1953. President of Pakistan, Muhammad Ayub Khan made a five day visit of America in July 1961. He had discussions with President Kennedy and explained Pakistan's stand on the Kashmir issue. America repeated its promise for military and economic aid and international border (Durand Line) between Afghanistan and Pakistan was recognized.

(v) **Afghan and Russia war**

Russia sent its forces into Afghanistan and occupied Afghanistan in 1979 Pakistan and America openly opposed the Russian occupation. Pakistan, America and other western countries helped Afghan people.

(vi) **Visit of Mr. Zia-ul-Haq**

On the invitation of President Reagan Mr. Zia-ul-Haq visited America in December, 1982. Both countries agreed for setting up of a ministers commission and the first installment of F-16 aircrafts was sent to Pakistan.

(vii) **American financial aid to Pakistan**

India and Russia also signed an agreement in 1983. Russia provided the most modern weapons, tanks and anti-tank aircraft to India. This was in retaliation to Pak American friendship. The American Senate passed a bill in 1985 which discontinued with its aid to the countries who prepared nuclear weapons. American President exempted Pakistan from this restriction for a year and sanctioned aid. Pakistan was received exempted from this amendment in future and receiving aid every year.

(viii) **Visit of Muhammad Khan Junejo**

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Khan Junejo visited America in 1986. He held negotiation with the President, and other senior officials. An agreement was signed between them for the transfer of sensitive technology to Pakistan with a condition that this technology should not be used for the nuclear programme.

(ix) **Aid for Armed Forces**

America sanctioned aid of 3.2 billion dollars to Pakistan for the next six

years in March 1986. A great part of this aid was reserved for military arms and the markup was very low for this.

(x) Visit of Benazir Bhutto

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto visited America at the end of 1998. She was the most popular personality and brought more improvement in the Pak-American ties.

(xi) Pressler Amendment

The originator and stimulator of the Pressler Amendment, Larry Pressler had imposed some restriction on foreign aid to Pakistan it was stopped for some months. Bush Administration gave permission to sell arms of 30 crore dollars to Pakistan and partially lifted the sanction on economic aid to Pakistan.

(xii) Brown Amendment

President Bill Clinton approved the Brown Amendment, which paved the way for military and economic aid to be provided to other countries on 26th Jan 1964. This amendment was welcomed in Pakistan. American Congress supported to return the money if Pakistan was not supplied with F-16 aircraft on 15th Jan 1998.

(xiii) Visit of General John B

The American army General John B, accompanied by his delegation, came on a visit for two days to Pakistan in 2004. He met President of Pakistan and exchanged views on continuing operation in Afghanistan. America signed an agreement with Pakistan with a condition that it would give aid of 270 million dollars to Pakistan, which would be spent on different development projects.

(xiv) Aid against Terrorism

After the terrorist attack in America on 11th September, 2001 (9/11), America attacked Afghanistan. Pakistan supported America in this war. But as a consequence Pakistan itself is facing terrorism. America, for its own aims often repeated talk's of maintaining long-lasting and cordial relations with Pakistan. In these decade, America has given loan of billions of dollars to Pakistan. However, it has never given aid for any large project of long-lasting economic and defence benefits to Pakistan.

PAK-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

Q.15. Describe the Pak-Russian relations.

Ans. Pak-Russian relations

(i) Diplomatic relations

Russian Federation and Pakistan first established the diplomatic and bilateral relations on 1 May 1948. Russian! it Prime Minister Marshal Joseph Stalin sent an invitation to visit Russia it Pakistani Prime Minister

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan on June 1949. The month of August was [illegible] for this visit; however, he ignored this and went on a visit to America.

(ii) **Trade Delegation**

The same year, in July, a trade delegation from Russia came to Pakistan and this delegation's visit too was almost a failure because there was no agreement decided between both countries.

(iii) **Invitation of American President**

After the Russian invitation, the American President Truman also invited the Pakistani Prime Minister for a visit which was immediately accepted. As a consequence of this step, a gulf was created between Russia and Pakistan which has not been filled till this day. Liaquat Ali Khan visited America in 1950 and Russia declared Pakistan a biased country.

(iv) **Steel Mill**

In March 1956, in the Russian capital Moscow, the Pakistani Consulate held a function to celebrate 'Pakistan Day'. The Russian foreign minister Molotov also participated and offered to help Pakistan set up a steel rerolling mill the same way it had helped India set up a steel rerolling mill.

(v) **Mining of Crude Oil**

Both countries signed an agreement in March 1961, according to which Russia had to search for oil in Pakistan. Russia also accepted that it would send its experts to Pakistan for five years to search for gas. As a result of this agreement, it helped to lessen the tension created previously to quite an extent.

(vi) **Air Services**

After two years, air service began between the two countries.

(vii) **Technical and Scientific Cooperation**

In 1964, an agreement was decided for technical and scientific cooperation and so relations between the two countries started improving to some extent.

(viii) **Visit of Muhammad Ayub Khan**

In 1965, the President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan visited Russia. Three pacts were signed between the two countries according to which the amount of the previous trade was doubled. Russia announced that it would give a loan of Rs.15 crore to Rs.25 crore. And according to a cultural agreement, an exchange of different art experts, students, writers and artistes and in addition radio and TV programmes was agreed upon. Russia also announced aid for the third five year plan.

(ix) **Agreement of Tashkent**

In January 1966, after the Indo-Pak war of 1965, Russia brokered an agreement between India and Pakistan in Tashkent and helped resolve the issues of the return of the prisoners and occupied areas.

After East Pakistan became Bangladesh, a new era began. In 1971, when Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto came into power, he felt that despite the CENTO and SEATO treaties, America had not helped Pakistan, so he announced that Pakistan had withdrawn those treaties.

(xi) **Installation of thermal Plant**

According to an agreement between both countries in 1973, Russia gave a generator and important equipment for a thermal electricity plant. This generator was to be installed in Guddu. This year, the planned steel mill was given its final touches; it would be installed in Karachi. The mill construction started in November.

(xii) **Geneva Pact**

In 1998, to resolve the Afghan issue, an agreement was decided which was named the Geneva Pact. In addition to Pakistan and Afghanistan, America and Russia also signed it. According to this pact, Russia decided to withdraw its forces within 9 months; therefore, by the middle of 1989, the whole force had withdrawn from Afghanistan.

(xiii) **New Era of Pak-Russia relations**

In an unprecedented exchange between Russia and Pakistan, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov visited Islamabad in October 2012 while Pakistan Army Chief General Ashfaq Pervez Kiani flew to Russia for consolidating progress in defence co-operation. Russia and Pakistan have similar views on Afghanistan, regional stability and anti narcotics efforts.

PAK-BRITAIN RELATIONS

Q.16. Describe Pak-Britain relations.

Ans. Pak-Britain relations

Until the creation of Pakistan in 1947, it was part of the British Raj. Now Pakistan and Britain have been shoulder to shoulder in different fields of life.

(i) **Treaty of CENTO**

When Pakistan became independent, it was made a member of Commonwealth. When the treaty of CENTO was decided in 1955, both Britain and Pakistan were included.

(ii) **Britain's financial aid to Pakistan**

Britain gave a loan of Rs.13 crore to Pakistan in 1959. Afterwards, this amount was included in the amount given for the second 5 year plan.

(iii) **Aid for Indus Water Treaty**

In 1961, according to the Indus Water Treaty, Britain bore some of the expenditure for alternate arrangements for the river water.

(iii) **Aid for Second 5 year plan**

For the second 5 year plan of Pakistan, Britain gave 45.5 crore rupees. Other than this in 1961, to buy the railway wagons, around 4 crore rupees worth of aid was given.

(iv) **Aid for buses and ships**

Next year, two more loans were given from which the first was 9 crore and the second was of 13 crore rupees. This amount was given for buying a ship and buses and constructing a power station near Hyderabad.

In 1963, for industrial loans and investment, another loan of 13 crore rupees was given. In 1966, an agreement was signed between Pakistan and Britain, according to which, on extremely soft conditions, Pakistan was given a loan of 40 lakh pounds.

(v) **Withdrawal's from Commonwealth**

When Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government was formed in Pakistan In 1971, he announced the withdrawal from Commonwealth in 1972.

(vi) **Aid for Afghan Refugees**

On the way back from Melbourne, the British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher stopped over in Islamabad for a while. On this visit, General Zia-ul-Haq apprised her on the situation in Afghanistan and Afghan refugees.

On this visit, Mrs. Thatcher announced financial aid for Pakistan and discussed the return of Pakistan into Commonwealth.

(vii) **Visit of Muhammad Khan Junejo**

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Khan Junejo went to tour Britain in 1987. He said that the British help and cooperation for Pakistan was praiseworthy. Prime Minister Junejo visited the other cities of Britain and invited the British industrialists to invest in Pakistan. He assured that the foreign industrialists would get full security.

(viii) **Visit of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto**

The Prime Minister of Pakistan Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto also toured Britain in 1989. In her week-long tour, other than the Afghanistan issue, the nuclear programme of Pakistan and Indo-Pak relations were also discussed. In 1989, Pakistan once again was made a member of Commonwealth.

(ix) **Aid for Defence**

In 1993, Britain gave six frigates (ships) to Pakistan. In August, with regard to both countries, as a result of an agreement, Britain announced that it would give a squadron of helicopters to Pakistan. In 1994, Britain handed over two more frigates to Pakistan which were included in the Pakistan Navy at a function in Karachi.

(x) **Terrorism and Extremism**

In 2001, after the terrorist attack (9/11) on the World Trade Center in

America, Pakistan became an ally of America and Britain in the fight against terrorism. In 2002, both countries mutually agreed to cooperate with each other to end terrorism and extremism.

(xi) **Kashmir dispute**

In 2003, General Pervez Musharraf reached London and met the British Prime Minister Tony Blair. During the meeting with President Pervez Musharraf, the British Prime Minister fully assured Pakistan of its cooperation in resolving the Kashmir dispute.

(xii) **Trade agreements**

There was an agreement between Pakistan and Britain in 2004, according to which Britain will import some goods from Pakistan. There is an ongoing exchange of delegations between the two countries.

PAKISTAN AND THE EUROPEAN UNION RELATIONS

Q.17. Describe the Pakistan and the European Union relations.

Ans. Pakistan and the European Union relations

The European Union was formed according to a mutual concept of 'One Europe' visualized by the European countries. The European Union is an organization of 27 countries.

(i) **Beginning of the Relation**

Relations between Pakistan and the European Community were established in 1976. To date, the European Union has spent more than 500 million euros on different projects and programmes in Pakistan.

(ii) **Aid for Welfare Projects**

In the 1980s, the European community started many social welfare projects in Pakistan which included the construction of roads and bridges, a fish seaport facility, providing electricity in villages, betterment of livestock, education, vocational training and rural development etc.

(iii) **Projects of Human Resources**

In the 1990s, the European Union had started several projects of human resources development and the eradication of pollution according to the government of Pakistan policy. Their results were quite encouraging. Other than this, it gave monetary aid to different NGOs for population welfare, eradication of child labour, increase in income, less drug usage and providing health facilities in villages.

(iv) **Technical Assistance**

In 2004, the European Union with the World Trade Organisation (W.T.O.) started a programme on technical assistance to expand trade in Pakistan (Trade-related technical assistance programme).

(v) **Aid against Terrorism**

For Pakistan's economic development, the European Union fixed 75

million euros for 2002-06. It gave 50 million euros aid for being [illegible] from 2001 against terrorism.

(vi) **Aid for Rehabilitation**

The European Union announced a donation of 93.6 million euros for the help of the people affected by the earthquake in Pakistan's Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir on 18th October, 2005.

(vii) **Pak European Conference**

To develop the Pakistan and European Union relations according to the modern demands, the Pak European Conference (EU-Pakistani Summit) was held on 17th June, 2009 in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. The President of Pakistan also participated in this conference.

(viii) **Pak-Japan relations**

Japan and Pakistan had established diplomatic relations on 28 April 1952. Relations between Pakistan and Japan have been strong.

(ix) **Introduction**

The country of Japan comprises of four large and several small islands located to the east of Asia. It is located in the far east. Therefore, Japan is called 'Land of the rising sun'. After the Second World War, Japan has made industrial development rapidly. Tokyo is Japan's capital. Tokyo is an ancient, historical city. Its importance is due to its industry.

(x) **Industrial Country**

There are many factories in Japan to prepare machinery, cloth, goods of daily use and food and drinks. There are countless heavy and small units to prepare electric goods, radios, television, cameras, watches and miscellaneous equipment. The heavy industries include steel industry, shipping industry and oil refineries. These factories are mostly situated on the seashore.

(xi) **Japan as an Importer and Exporter**

Japan is a developed country in Asia. Pakistan imports cars and electronic goods from Japan. Japan has made investments in many projects in Pakistan including improvement in education. Japan holds a prominent position as a buyer of Pakistani fish.

(xii) **Aid to Pakistan**

Japan gave aid to Pakistan many times after the 9/11 tragedy for playing a prominent role in the fight against extremism.

Q.18. Write a note on UNO's.

Ans. Background

After the First World War, the League of Nations was established in 1919 but this organization lost its usefulness after the Second World War began. Seeing the destruction in the aftermath of the war, the human race considered it necessary to create a new organisation to promote mutual

cooperation and to put a stop to future wars.

(i) **Establishment of UNO**

The heads of states of the big countries held many meetings. At last, a conference was held in 1945 in San Francisco, America, and it was decided to create the United Nations. The representatives of 50 states approved the charter of United Nations on 25th June 1945. This organization came into being on 24th October, 1945.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for establishing United Nations

1. To promote peace in the world.
2. To protect human rights.
3. To help developing countries by funding.
4. To promote better relations between countries
5. To promote social, economic and cultural development
6. To facilitate international law
7. To facilitate international security

Organs of the United Nations

The following six basic organizations of the United Nations are:

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Trusteeship Council
4. Economic and Social Council
5. International Court of Justice
6. Secretariat

(ii) **General Assembly**

The General Assembly is the biggest organ of the United Nations. The representatives of all the member countries participate in the General Assembly session. Its session is held every year in September.

(iii) **Functions and powers of the General Assembly**

According to the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly may:

- Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament;
- Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it;
- Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;

- Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields;
- Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among nations;
- Receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs;
- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General.

(iv) Security Council

This is United Nation's second and very important organ. This organ is considered as the administrative wing of the United Nations. The total number of members of the Security Council is 15. From among them, America, Russia, Britain, France and People's Republic of China are 5 permanent members. The Security Council sessions are held after small intervals. The President of the Council is elected every month. The decisions of the Security Council are made after the consent of at least nine members out of 15. However, it is necessary that these nine members should include the five permanent members. If a permanent member gives a negative opinion, then the decision cannot be made. This right of a permanent member is called 'veto'.

(v) The functions and powers

The functions and powers assigned to the Security Council under the charter are the following:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the UN;
- to investigate any dispute or situation that might lead to international friction and to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or an act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force in order to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor; and
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments.

(vi) **Trusteeship Council**

This organ of the United Nations made arrangements to improve the condition of the ruined nations after the Second World War. It acted for the completion of the cultural, educational, economic, social and other needs of these regions as a supervisor. Moreover, this supervision would continue till these nations became capable of attaining independence. Now this organ has lost its usefulness.

(vii) **The functions and powers**

(a) Consider reports submitted by the administering authority.
(b) Accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority.
(c) Provision for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at time agreed upon with the administering authority.
(d) Take these and other actions in conformity with the trusteeship agreement.

(viii) **Economic and Social Council**

There are a total of 54 members in this council. They are elected by the United
Nations General Assembly and Security Council together. The tenure of each member is 3 years. 1/3 of the members retire each year and new members are elected in their place. The council meetings are held thrice a year.

(ix) **The functions and powers**

The members of the Economic and Social Council elect a president from among themselves. Its responsibilities include raising the living standard of man trying for economic and social development, collaboration in the educational, scientific and cultural fields, taking measures to eradicate unemployment, poverty and disease etc.

(x) **International Court of Justice**

An important organ of the United Nations is the International Court of Justice. There are a total of 15 judges in the court who belong to different countries and who are elected for a period of 9 years by General Assembly and Security Council together. More than one judge cannot be taken from a country. The court makes its decision according to the opinion of the majority of the present members.

(xi) **The functions and powers**

Its responsibilities include resolving disputes among states which is included in the manifesto of the United Nations. In addition, hearing the cases on all topics, interpreting and explaining international laws and giving legal advice to the different organs of the United Nations are also included in its duties.

(xii) Secretariat

This is the United Nations record office and is situated in New York. The head of the Secretariat is called the Secretary General. Many secretaries are also elected for his assistance. The General Assembly and the Security Council elect the Secretary General for five years.

(xiii) The functions and powers

Its main responsibility is to keep the proceedings of the meetings of all the organs and documentation in its safekeeping.

PAKISTAN'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS PEACE-KEEPING IN THE WORLD

Q.21. Discuss Pakistan's contribution towards peace keeping in the world.

Ans. Pakistan's Contribution Towards Peace-keeping in the World

Pakistan's contribution towards peace-keeping in the world Pakistan's contribution towards peace-keeping in the world is mentioned below:

(i) Pakistan and charter of UNO

Pakistan has always respected the charter of the United Nations and wants the conflicts to be resolved in a peaceful manner. It supports the United Nations in its efforts towards arms reduction.

(ii) Policy of Social Boycott

When the United Nations adopted the policy of social boycott of South Africa and Rhodesia (presently Zimbabwe) because of racism in these countries, Pakistan acted upon it and cut off diplomatic relations with these countries.

(iii) Indo-Pak war

The Indo-Pak war was in September 1965, so at the intervention of the United Nations, Pakistan accepted the ceasefire.

(iv) Right of self-determination

Pakistan has always supported the oppressed nations' right of self-determination. That is why it supports the people of Kashmir and Palestine.

(v) Control on Nuclear Energy

Pakistan has always supported the international control on nuclear energy.

(vi) Armed Forces

For establishing peace, at the behest of the United Nations, Pakistan sent its army to Congo and several other countries in the world.

(vii) Independence of Indonesia

Pakistan presented the issue of the independence of Indonesia in the United Nations and urged United Nations to open its doors to all peaceful

countries.

(viii) Membership of UNO

Pakistan helped Sri Lanka, Nepal, Kampuchea and Libya become members of the United Nations.

(ix) Independence of Algeria

Pakistan supported the independence of Algeria and made full efforts for Tunisia's and Morocco's independence and sovereignty.

(x) Suez Canal issue

Pakistan supported Egypt's stand on the Suez Canal issue.

(xi) Issue of Baitul-Muqaddas

It presented the resolution in the General Assembly to free Baitul-Muqaddas from Israel's occupation and had it passed with a majority.

(xii) Role against terrorism

Pakistan is playing a very effective role against terrorism and extremism in the world.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IMPORTANT TOPICS:

- Economic Developments in Pakistan through decades.
- Major metallic and non- metallic mineral resources of Pakistan, their economic value and distribution in Pakistan.
- The role agriculture plays in the economy of Pakistan.
- Agricultural potential of Pakistan along with problems and measures for maximization of yield.
- The water resources of Pakistan and the existing irrigation system.
- Production and distribution of major crops of Pakistan, livestock and fishing
- The pattern of modernization in agriculture.
- Main problems associated with our agriculture.
- The importance of industries in economic development.
- Location and production of cottage, small and large-scale industries.
- Importance of energy sources in development.
- The production and consumption of different sources of energy.
- International trade of Pakistan, its composition, direction and changing balance.
- The causes and consequences of poverty in Pakistan. Point out the steps to alleviate poverty.
- The importance of seaports of Pakistan.
- the significance of dry ports of Pakistan.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN THROUGH THE DECADES

Q.1. Define economic development and elaborate Economic Development in Pakistan Through, the Decades of 1947 to 1960.

Ans. According to Professor Arthur Lewis:

"The increase in the production of goods and services is called economic development".

To spend a better life, fundamental changes are brought about in the economy, which results in economic development. In short, the movement of a backward economy towards becoming a developed economy is called economic development.

(I) Economic Development in Pakistan Through, the Decades

The economic development of Pakistan through decades is explained below:

(ii) **The first period of economic development: 1947-1950**

Economic progress of any country is dependent upon its National Industry. Pakistan is an agricultural country. So, its progress is dependent upon Industrial as well as Agricultural Sector. Industrial growth is very important for developing countries.

At the time of partition these people migrated to India due to which a gap was made in the field of trade and industry. To fill this gap the majority of Muslim traders migrating from India settled in Karachi. Karachi became the centre of our trade and industry.

(iii) **Industrial Conference**

In 1947, the government held an industrial conference. In this conference, it gave recommendations for the establishment of industrial units related to existing raw material like jute, cotton, leather etc. To promote the work of investors Industrial Board and Industrial Financial Cooperation was established. Thus began economic development.

(iv) **The second period of economic development: 1950-60**

During the Korean War, from 1950 to 1952, Pakistan followed a liberal and soft trade policy, which earned it a lot of foreign exchange. The war ended and there was a fall in the prices of raw materials. The government imposed restrictions on the import of good's of everyday use, which greatly benefited the industries.

(v) **Pakistan Industrial Development Cooperation**

In 1952 the government of Pakistan established a financial organization called "Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation". This corporation basically invested in cement, paper, sui gas pipeline, shipyard etc. In 1959-60 in Pakistan's GDP the share of industrial field was 11.9 percent. During this time period large-scale industry flourished. Many factories were also established.

(vi) **First 5 years Development Plan**

Pakistan's first 5 years development plan was from 1st April 1955 to 31st July 1960.

(vii) **Volume**

Its volume was 1080 crore rupees.

STATISTICAL FIGURES

This plan could not be achieved fully due to the devaluation of rupee in foreign market. The expected targets proved defective. The bad weather and destruction of soil by water logging and salinity were the main reasons of its failure.

(i) National income increased by 11% instead of 15%.

(ii) Per capita income increased by .3% instead of 7%, and population increased by 1.6%.

(iii) Only fifty percent of the work force could get jobs.

(iv) The target of foreign exchange could not be achieved because the exports could not be boosted up and increase in exports disturbed the balance of payments. The deficit of Rs. 240 million was recorded in the first four years.

(v) The production of food grain increased by 4% instead of 9%.

(vi) The target of production of crops could not be achieved due to bad weather and other reasons.

(vii) The target of local savings remained minus 21%.

(viii) Many industries were; however, set up e.g. paper, cardboard, fertilizer, chemical products.

Results

The above statistics show that first Five year Plan failed in various fields. But it cannot be denied that the failure of the plan created a new approach, which helped in developing the forth-coming development plans.

Q.2. ***Define economic development and elaborate Economic Development in Pakistan Through, the Decades of 1960 to 1970.***

Ans. **According to Professor Arthur Lewis:**

"The increase in the production of goods and services is called economic development".

To spend a better life, fundamental changes are brought about in the economy, which results in economic development. In short, the movement of a backward economy towards becoming a developed economy is called economic development

(i) **The third period of economic development: 1960-1970**

In 1958 after coming to power, Muhammad Ayub Khan gave severe punishments to hoarders, smugglers and black marketers. Attention was paid to heavy machinery such as steel industry and petro chemicals etc. After 1965, there was a slowing down in the development in the field of industry and an increase in speed of development of agriculture.

(ii) **Second 5 years plan (1960 -1965)**

In relation to economic development in Pakistan the second 5 years plan (1960-1965) has a special importance.

(ii) **Volume**

The volume of the second 5 years plan was 1900 crore rupees. In 1961 it was increased to 23 crore rupees.

- **STATISTICAL FIGURES**

Some sectors progressed beyond the estimates. The following are the points of special importance.

(i) Increase of more than 30% in national income.

(ii) Increase of 7% in exports.

(iii) Increase of more than 40% in industrial sector.

(iv) Increase of more than 15% in agriculture.

- **Results**

  The above analysis shows the success of Second Five Year Plan, and in some sectors the development was more than the estimates. In the economic development of Pakistan this plan has a special importance.

(i) **Second 5 years plan (1965 -1970)**

During 1965-1970 the third 5 years development plan was made.

(ii) **Volume**

The volume of this plan was 5200 crore rupees.

- **Statistical Figures**

  The study of the plan shows the salient features of the Third Five Year Plan.

(i) Lower rate of progress in agriculture than the estimate i.e. only 4.5% per annum.

(ii) Lower increase of 7% in exports than the estimate of 9.5%

(iii) Lower increase of 7% in industrial sector than the estimate of 13%

(iv) Rate of investment decreased by 4%.

- **Results**

  In short the Third Five Year Plan was not successful, and targets in many sectors could not be achieved. In fact the adverse circumstances effected the plan from the very beginning.

THE FOURTH PERIOD OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: 1970-1980

Q.3. ***Define economic development and elaborate Economic Development in Pakistan Through, the Decades of 1960 to 1970.***

Ans. **According to Professor Arthur Lewis:**

"The increase in the production of goods and services is called economic development".

To spend a better life, fundamental changes are brought about in the economy, which results in economic development. In short, the movement of a backward economy towards becoming a developed economy is called economic development.

(i) **Era of Bhutto Government**

When in 1971 Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took over power, Pakistan was surrounded by problems. In the first 7 years of this decade economic development was disappointing. The currency devalued and the American dollar went up from 4.67 rupees to 11 rupees. The nationalization of oil factories, trade banks, Aeroplane companies, flour mills, and cotton ginning and rice threshing factories affected the economy negatively.

(ii) **Era of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq**

During the rule of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq the country moved towards economic development. The ordinance for economic reforms was issued in 1978. The industrial units related to agriculture were returned to their former owners. Due to this the production of raw material increased, export percentage increased and the agricultural yield was greatly improved.

(iii) **The fifth period of economic development: 1980-1990**

From 1980-1990 there was a record increase in the production of cotton, rice, sugar cane and wheat. Agricultural development was at the rate of 6.2% per annum. This can be called the best stage of economic development as steps were taken to restore the confidence of the private sector. Through [illegible] and [illegible] industrial policies created a balanced development, job opportunities strengthened the private sector. This led to an encouraging increase in the rate of production of raw material.

(iv) **Fifth 5 years plan (1978-1983)**

From 1978-1983 the fifth 5 year plan commenced.

Volume

The volume of this plan was [illegible] Arab [illegible] crore rupees.

STATISTICAL FIGURES

The analysis of [illegible]

- [illegible] targets of fifth Five Year Plan were achieved.
- Even in adverse circumstances the rate of increase of [illegible] per annum was maintained.
- Improvement in the development of less developed areas in the country.
- Five time increase in development expenditure in Baluchistan.
- Special attention was paid to the rural development in this period.
- Economic Welfare of about [illegible] deserving cases through Zakat system. It is a great step of socio-economic justice

- **Results**

The above analysis shows the success of Fifth Five Year Plan, and in some sectors the development was more than the estimates. In the economic development of Pakistan this plan has a special importance.

(i) **Sixth 5-year plan (1983-1988)**

The sixth 5 year plan [illegible] commenced on [illegible]

Work was carried out quickly from [illegible] on Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo's 5 point programme.

(ii) **Statistical figures**

There was more investment from the private sector in industries and energy producing departments.

Roads were built in villages and connected to city markets.

The deserving were helped through Zakat and system of Ushr.

Different steps were taken for providing employment.
Special attention was paid to the development of village's backward areas, big and small cities.
More attention was paid to education and health sectors.
G.D.P (Gross Domestic Product) increased by [illegible]
Agricultural production by [illegible] There was an increase of [illegible] in exports and [illegible] in imports per annum.
The rate of inflation was [illegible]
The production of electricity increased by 13.6%
[illegible] Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto
In the elections held in [illegible] Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto came into power. The government lasted till [illegible] During this period the economic condition of the country was hopeful.

- [illegible]ICALLY FIGURES

From [illegible] the GDP increased to a rate of [illegible]
Agricultural development was expected [illegible] but the increase was only per annum.
The balance of payment improved.
The foreign trade deficit decreased and investment was encouraged in the country.
In [illegible] the new economic policy was announced.
Again new incentives were announced for the private sector.
Setting up of new industries was made easier.
Investment in new fields was made easy.

THE SIXTH PERIOD OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: 1990-1996

Q.4. Define economic development and elaborate Economic Development in Pakistan Through, the Decades of 1990 to 2000.

Ans. According to Professor Arthur Lewis:

"The increase in the production of goods and services is called economic development".

To spend a better life, fundamental changes are brought about in the economy, which results in economic development. In short, the movement of a backward economy towards becoming a developed economy is called economic development.

In 1990 and [illegible] the government of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was dissolved. In [illegible] and [illegible] the government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif came to an end. General Pervez Musharraf came to power in [illegible]

(i) Seventh 5-year plan (1988-1993)

The seventh 5 years development plan (1988-1993) was put into action.

During this time the G.D.P increased 5% per annum. The production in agriculture remained 4.7% Industrial production increased by the rate of 5.9%. The rate of national savings remained 12.7% per annum 50 medical centres were established in urban areas literacy rate remained 36%

(ii) Eighth 5 years plan (1993-1998)

The eighth 5 years plan commenced in (1993-1998). During this plan many national institutions were handed over to the private sector. Due to the atomic blast in 1998, Pakistan had to face many economic sanctions. A census was carried out in 1998. G.D.P and agricultural sector showed an increase of 6% per annum. Private investment increased by 22.8%. Federal government tax returns were increased by 22.6% Exports decreased by 24.9% Literacy rate became 37.9%. National savings increased by 12.7%.

(iii) Annual development plans

After the 8th years plan there were no more 5 years plan's implemented in the country.

Now annual development plans are prepared and oveasures the national development.

THE SEVENTH PERIOD OF ECONOMIC

DEVELOPMENT: 2000-2010

(i) Era of General Pervez Musharraf

The pace of economic development in General Pervez Musharraf s 9 year government was 7%. Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz took many steps of economic development but the problems of a common man increased greatly. Goods became more expensive.

(ii) Era of the PPP government

In the elections of 2008 Pakistan People's Party emerged, as the majority party. Their government took many steps to solve the people's economic problems but the country is still in difficulties in relation to economic development.

(iii) Economic Survey of Pakistan 2011-12

Diagram of GDP of Pakistan during the period 2001 to 2011-12

IMPORTANT SECTORS OF ECONOMY

Q.5. What are the important minerals of Pakistan and where are they mined?

Ans. Minerals, agriculture and industries play an important role in the economy of Pakistan. Below find the details of this:

(i) Minerals

The mineral resources of Pakistan are the gift of Allah. For the industrial development, it is essential to plan to exploit the mineral resources to the maximum. Minerals are used as a raw material, in which iron ore is important.

(ii) Minerals in Pakistan

In Pakistan there is a wide scale availability of mineral resources, but these resources remained unexploited for years. It is due to the lack of technical skills, finances and technology.

(iii) Mineral Development Corporation

The Mineral Development Corporation was established in 1975. More corporations were also established at provincial level.

(iv) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources

The mineral development in the country is the responsibility of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

The Ministry is also running five agencies, which are developing and exploring the minerals at the federal level.

FIVE AGENCIES

(i) Geological Survey of Pakistan

(ii) Oil and Gas Development Corporation

(iii) Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation

(iv) Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan

(v) Resources Development Corporation

Important Minerals in Pakistan

Minerals are divided into 2 groups, metallic and nonmetallic. In Pakistan the metallic minerals include iron, copper and chromites etc. The non-metallic minerals include petroleum, natural gas, salt, limestone, marble and gypsum etc. Their detail is given below:

Petroleum

The importance of and the petroleum and its products is use of its by products more than all the minerals used in industries. The important by products of petroleum include gasoline, kerosene oil, diesel, mobile oil, wax and tarcoal. There are factories in Pakistan to refine oil. There are oil

refineries in Pakistan. After the establishment of the Oil and Gas Development Corporation. Oil exploration progressed. The Potohar Plateau in Pakistan is an ancient region of petroleum production. The oil wells of this area are the oldest region for petroleum production. The oil wells of this area are located in Balkassar, Khor, Dhallian, Joyamir, Manwal, Kot Sarong, Miyal, Aadlhi and Kaaziyan. In Lower Sindh the important oil producing areas are Khaskheli, Kinaat, Tando Allah Yar and Zamzama. These reserves fulfill the country's petroleum needs.

Natural Gas

Natural gas was discovered in Pakistan in 1952 at Sui. These natural gas reserves are included in the world's biggest gas reserves. Natural gas is the cheapest source of energy. This gas is used domestically and also in industries. Using pipelines, natural gas is transported to almost all the big cities of Pakistan. In Punjab there are natural gas reserves in Dhodak, Pirkoh, Dhallian and Miyal.Its reserves are found in Uch and Zun in Baluchistan and in Khairpur, Mizrani, Saari, Hundi, Kaudkot and Sarang in Sindh.

Copper

In primitive times copper was used only to make coins and utensils etc. In Pakistan it is used to make electrical products, like wires etc. The copper reserves discovered in Baluchistan in districts Chaghi, Saindak, Kalat, Zhob and other areas. In Khyber Pukhtunkhwa copper reserves are found in Chitral and Hazara.

Iron Ore

The iron reserves of Pakistan are approximately 430 millions tons. Iron are started productions 1957. Iron ore reserves were discovered in many places in Pakistan. This includes Kalabagh (district Mianwali) DolNisaar (district Chitral), Langrial and Chilghazi (District Chaghi).

Coal

Coal is an important and oldest source of energy. In Pakistan coal is used for producing thermal electricity, brick kilas baking bricks and for domestic purposes. Presently coal is mined in areas of Salt Mountain in Punjab, Dandot, Pihd and Makarwal. In Sindh there are coal mines in Thars, Jampir, Sarang and Lakhra. In Khyber Pukhtunkhwa coal reserves are found only in Hangu. In Baluchistan mining is being carried out in Khost, Sharg, Dilgari, Shirin Aab, Mach Bolan and Harnai..

Rock Salt

Allah Almighty has blessed Pakistan with more than 100 million ton's of reserves of rock salt. These are used for eating and in the chemical industry. In Pakistan huge reserves of rock salt are found in Salt Mountain

in Khewra (district Jhelum). Vast reserves are also found in Kalabagh (district Mianwali), Warcha (District Khushab) and BahadurKhel (district Karak).

Rock Salt is also obtained from mined. In Lasbela and near Makran's coast in Baluchistan, and also Manipur (Karachi).

Chromites

Chromite is a metal which is used for steel manufacturing. More than 25 large reserves of chromite are available in Pakistan. Chromite is exported to many countries. It is also used in Karachi Steel Mill. In Baluchistan reserves of chromite are found in Muslim Bagh, Chaghi and Kharaan. Reserves of it have been discovered in Malakand and Mohmand Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Gypsum

Large reserves of gypsum are found in Pakistan. These are approximately in excess of 350million tons. Gypsum is used as raw material for the cement factory. Phosphate, fertilizer, paper, plaster of Paris, sulphuric acid polish and rubber industry. It is also used in plaster of in gypsum is found in Khewra, Dandot, Daud Khel, Quaidabad, Rohri, Kohat, Dera Ghazi Khan, Loralai and Sibbi etc.

Limestone

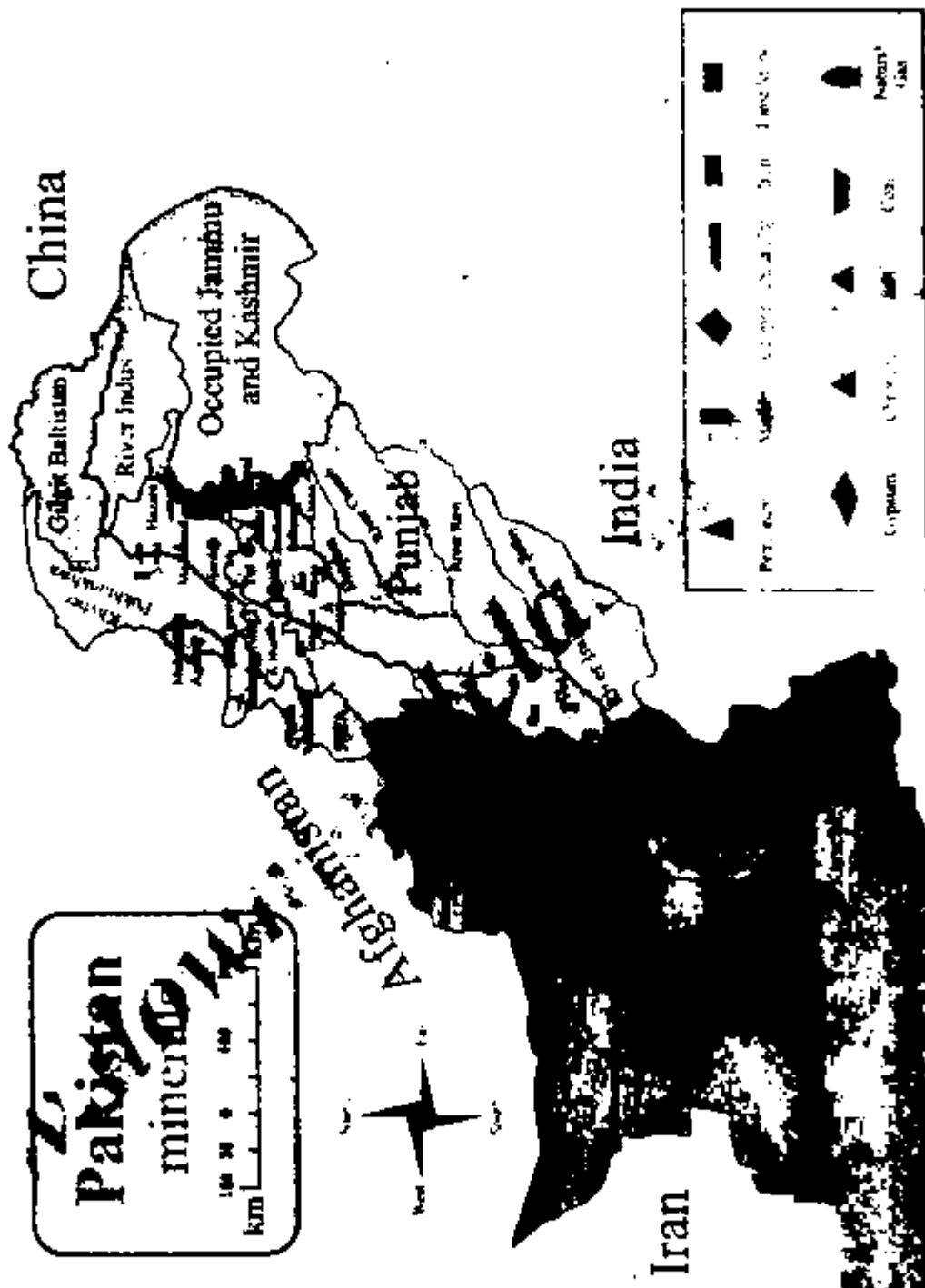
Limestone is a useful mineral. It is used for glass manufacturing, soap making, paper cement, paint manufacturing making of bleaching powder, white washing of building, betel leaf lime and soda ash industry. In Pakistan limestone found in northern and western mountainous region. Reserves of limestone are found in Daud Khel, Wah, Rohri, Hyderabad, Sibbi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kohat, Nowshera and Khizdaar.

Marble

Marble is used for floors and walls of buildings. There are different types and colours of marbles in Pakistan. There are reserves of marble in Mardan, Swat, Nowshera, Hazara, Chaghi, Gilgit and Attock.

Sulphur

Sulphur is an important mineral. The reserves of sulphur in Pakistan are limited. Reserves is approximately 0.8 million tons. Sulphur reserves is used in ordnance factories, sulphuric acid, chemical industries, medicine industry, preparation of ammonium sulphate fertilizer, preparation of paints and colours. Sulphur is found in Baluchistan's Sultan Mountains (district Chaghi), Sunny (district Khachi) and Kalat. Sulphur reserves are found in Karachi, Hyderabad in Sindh and in KPK in Peshawar and Chitral.

Pakistan
km
China
Gilgit Baltistan
River Indus
Occupied Jammu
and Kashmir
Punjab
India
Afghanistan
Iran
Gypsum

AGRICULTURE

Q.6. Explain the importance of agriculture in Pakistan's economy.

Ans. Agriculture

Agriculture has a portal role in the economy of Pakistan. Agriculture Contributes 23 percent to GNP of the country according to statistics of 2003 it employs major part of the country's work force. Pakistan is among some of the developing countries, where the growth rate in agricultural production is high.

The role of agriculture in Pakistan's economy

The role of agriculture in Pakistan's economy is explained below:

1. Source of food

Agricultural production is very encouraging. Man's basic need is food which. Includeswheat, cotton, rice, corn, sugar cane, millet, pulses, vegetables and fruit, etc. Agriculture also fulfils the nutritional needs of all animals. This includes the feeding crops of summer and winter.

2. Source of national income

The agricultural sector has played a major role in the national income of the country since Pakistan was created. Since Pakistan's emergence, agricultural sector has increased the national income immensely. Development in the agricultural sector leads to an increase in national income.

3. Availability of raw material for industries

The following industries in Pakistan are dependent on the produce of the agricultural sector: flour mills, sugar mills, rice mills, cotton, textile industry, ghee mills, soap industry, bread, juice factories and fruit products.

4. Employment opportunities

A large portion of Pakistani population is directly or indirectly dependent the agricultural sector. Millions of people are linked to buying and selling in grain, fruit and vegetable markets. Many of the people are invaded transportation in the agricultural sector then earn their livelihood in this way.

5. Source of foreign exchange

Agricultural sector production leads to agricultural exports. Pakistan earns a large amount of foreign exchange by exporting produce like rice, cotton

and industrial products.

6. Source of economic development

Almost 24% of the collective national production of Pakistan is from the agricultural sector. Not only Pakistani's economic development but also industrial and trade development are dependent upon agriculture. Agriculture has a lead role in the economic development of the its country.

Q.7. Problems and Measures for Maximization of Yield

Ans. Pakistan's is world famous for its agricultural production. The resources of agricultural land in Pakistan differ. Some areas have fertile agricultural land, excellent plains, good climatic conditions and excellent water sources. Others do not have these favourable conditions. Some areas irrigate land through rivers and tube wells, while others depend upon rainfall. Therefore is a difference in the per acre yield of different areas. Despite natural agricultural capacity the per acre yield of most crops in Pakistan is low. Reasons for this are as under:

(i) Reasons for low per acre average yield

Pakistan has not been successful in achieving agricultural self sufficiency due to backwardness. These are the factors by which per acre average is very low.

(ii) Old and traditional methods

In developed countries farming is carried out through modern machinery. In Pakistan farming is done through old and traditional methods. This does not let the per acre average yield increase.

(iii) Shortage of water

In Pakistan there is a vast system of irrigation but these rivers water supply is insufficient to all agricultural lands which creates problems. This also affects the per acre yield.

(iv) Natural disasters

Natural disasters (floods, earthquakes etc)

(v) Use of Improved Seed and Fertilizer:

Seeds play an important role in boosting agricultural production. Some improved varieties of seeds are imported from other countries but in Pakistan, these are unavailable. Therefore, per acre per yield is very low.

(vi) Different problems

In Pakistan the agricultural sector has to face many problems such as water logging and salinity, low quality seeds and fertilizers, illiteracy amongst farmers, lack of cultivated land, difficulty in obtaining agricultural loans, and diseases afflicting corps these affect the per acre average yield.

(vii) Different steps to increase agricultural production

Remedial measures taken for the boost of agricultural yield.

1. **Improvement in Agricultural Education and Mechanization**
   The government is also providing agricultural machinery to increase per acre production. The government has taken practical steps to improve the educational standard of the rural areas and teach them the improved methods of cultivation to increase the agricultural production.
2. **Water-Logging and Salinity**
   The government is taking steps to control water-logging and salinity. For this purpose, about [illegible] reclamation schemes have been completed. The 18 Million acres of land have been made fertile. It increased not only cultivatable land's but increased the agricultural production.
3. **Use of Fertilizers**
   The use of fertilizers also contributes to the growth of per acre yield and overall increases the agricultural production. The government is providing loans to farmers for use of fertilizers.
4. **Irrigation System**
   Pakistan has one of the best irrigation systems in the world. It has 180 years old. There is insufficient rainfall except the few areas in south west and North West of Pakistan. Most of the are cultivated through irrigation system, which has improved. The government is also providing irrigation facility through tube wells. This facility has raised the agricultural production.
5. **Measures for Sale of Agricultural Production**
   Means of transportation especially roads have an important role in carrying the production from field to the market, the raw material to the industries and their products to the markets. The government has done a lot to improve the network of roads especially in linking far flung areas of the country. The government of Pakistan also introduced agricultural trade system and established new markets for sale of agricultural production.
6. **Establishment of Firm Relations between Land Owners and Farmers**
   The government of Pakistan has taken necessary to establish strong steps relations between owners and tenants. The government has provided legal protection to both parties. i.e. land owners and farmers.
7. **Measures to Utilize Barren Land**
   The government of Pakistan has taken many steps to utilize barren and uncultivated land. For this purpose, many acres of government lands are distributed among tenants.
8. **Effective Agricultural Planning**
   The government of Pakistan is providing the training facilities to farmers regarding effective agricultural planning. Through these training facilities, farmers are taught that how they can get maximum production per acre through proper agricultural planning.
9. **Agricultural Reforms**
   Many attempts were made to promote agriculture sector by government of

Pakistan. The agricultural reforms of 1959, [illegible] and [illegible] are important in this regard. As a result of these reforms, per capita agricultural income of farmer has increased. These reforms improve the relationship between land owner and the tenant.

10. **Establishment of Agricultural Development Bank**

Important step, taken by Pakistani government is an establishment of "Agricultural Development Bank". This bank provides short term and long terms loans to farmers and tenants under "One Window Operation".

WATER RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN AND THE EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Q.8. Briefly describe Irrigation System of Pakistan.

Ans. Sources of irrigation

Pakistan is situated in an area with a monsoon climate with very little rain falls. In Pakistan agricultural development depends upon resources of irrigation. The most important resources of irrigation are rivers. Other resources include tube wells, Kareeze's, wells and springs etc.

(i) **Canals**

[illegible] of agricultural land is dependent upon stream water. Most of Pakistan's streams are found in Punjab. This stream system is composed of situated comprise big and small dams, barrages and link canals. Most of these streams are perennial which flow throughout the year. Other streams are seasonal, which flow only in the monsoon season. When snow melts on the mountains water increases in the rivers. The floodwater is then released into the streams. Important streams have been diverted from River Ravi ,Chenab, Jhelum, Sutlej and Indus , which irrigates different regions.

(ii) **Rain**

Pakistan monsoon rains are well known they are nature of sources of water. Water from rainfall on mountains and melting glaciers keeps the rivers them flowing throughout the year. Barren areas and their production is more dependent on rain than stream irrigated areas. Tarbela and Mangla are important irrigational dams in which not only lakhs of acres feet water is collected but also cheap hydro electricity is produced. Besides these two reserves Chashma Barrage has 5 lakh acre feet reserves of water as well.

(iii) **Tube wells**

To overcome the shortage of water in streams, tube wells are used to obtain water from below the ground. In areas where there is availability of underground water, tube wells are installed. Their number is increasing daily. Water is obtained from a depth of hundreds of feet below the ground with the help of electric motors or diesel engines. Most of the tube wells are found in Punjab. Water from tube wells is not suitable for crops as it

produces water logging and salinity in the land.

(iv) **Kareeze**

Underground small streams or covered water ways are dug which are called Kareeze. Underground streams in Baluchistan are used for irrigation.

Water is collected in underground streams in the mountain valleys. This water is then transported to the land to be cultivated so as to prevent water loss through evaporation. Such underground streams are found in the base of mountains. Kareeze is mostly made in those areas where water is scarce and the process of evaporation is more. Groups of people make karez so that water can be used and not lost by turning into water vapours water vapors. To keep such underground streams clean, blocks are placed at intervals (below the ground), which can be removed when necessary for cleaning purposes.

(v) **Wells**

Wells are the most ancient method of obtaining underground water. In Pakistan, where streams are not found, wells are dug. Persian wheels are placed on these wells and water is then transported to fields. Wells are not very deep. During monsoon season the water level rises in the wells due to underground water. During droughts underground water level falls and the wells become dry.

(vi) **Springs**

An underground water source which emerges naturally above the surface of land is called a spring. In the mountainous areas in Northern Pakistan there are countless such springs. They are the most important source of water there.

IMPORTANT CANALS OF PAKISTAN

Q.9 ***Write a detailed note on the canal system of Pakistan***

Ans Canals are used to fetch the river water to the agricultural fields. In Pakistan we have a large 150 year old extensive canal network in the entire world. This system consists of small and large dams, barrages and link canals Pakistan depends upon the water of rivers Indus, Jhelum and Chenab. They have maximum water in summer and minimum in winter. 84% of the total water flows in these rivers. These rivers have maximum quantity of water during summer but minimum in winter season, about 84 percent of the total water flows in these rivers.

TYPES OF CANALS

There are two types of canals as under:

(i) **Perennial** (Permanent Canals)

Those canals in which water flows throughout the year are called Perennial or Permanent Canal's.

These canals supply the water to the areas where the underground water is salty like District of Jhang, Toba Tek Singh and Faisalabad etc.

(ii) **Non-Perennial (Non-Permanent) Canals**

Those canals in which water cannot flows throughout the year are called Non-Perennial or Non-Permanent Canals .

In these canals the water flows for almost six months. These canals supply the water to the mostly Districts of Punjab and Sindh.

(iii) **Flood Canal's**

Those canals in which, the water flows only in the rainy season.

(iv) **Link Canal's**

Link canal are those canals, which are used to connect the water of rivers. These canals are dug in Pakistan according to the Indus Water Treaty in 1960. These canals putted the water of three main rivers of Pakistan(Indus Jhelum & Chenab) into the two rivers (Ravi & Sutluj).

IMPORTANT CANALS OF PAKISTAN

1. **The Canals of River Ravi:**

Important canals of River Ravi are:

i) Baloki-Sulmanki link Canals 1
ii) Baloki-Sulmanki link Canals 2
iii) UpperBariDoabCanal
iv) Lower Bari Doab Canal

The Upper Bari Doab is an old canal which was constructed in 1861, these canals provides the water to Lahore, Dipalpur, Qasoor, Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Vihari and Khanewal.

2. **The Canals of River Chenab:**

Important canals of River Chenab are:

i) The UpperChenabCanal
ii) LowerChenabCanal
iii) Rangpur Canal

These canals irrigate the area of Rachna doab. The Haveli system of canals is also located in this doab that comes from Trimmu Head Works, these canals irrigates the areas of Sialkot, Narowal, Gujranwala, Shaikhupura, Faisalabad Muzafargargh, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh and Multan.

3. **The Canals of River Jhelum:**

Canals of River Jehlum are:

i) The Upper Jhelum Canal
ii Lower Jehlum canal

These canals are important canals of Chajh Doab. The Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab are a part of the Triple Canal Project. Rasool Qadarabad, Qadarabad Baloki and Baloki Sulemanki link canals link the western rivers with eastern rivers. These canals irrigate the areas

of Mandi Bahawaldin, Jhelum, Gujrat, Sargodha and Khoshab.

4. The Ca[illegible]

In this area Sutlej Valley Project has started. Four headworks have been built, three on river Sutlaj at Ferozpur, Sulemanki and Islam. Whereas fourth on the Punjnad. These canals irrigate the areas of Nili Bar and Bahawalpur. Important canals of River Sutluj are as under:

	Canal Depalpur		Canal East Sadiqia
iii)	Canal Bahawal		Canal Mailsi
	Canal Pakpattan		Canal Abbasi
vii)	Canal Qaimpur	)	Canal Punjnad
ix)	Canal Forawdeh		

5. The Canals of River Indus

Important Barrages and canals of River Indus are as under:

i. Jinnah Barr[illegible]

Jinnah Barrage was constructed in near Kalabagh. The canals from this barrage irrigate the desert areas of Thal.

ii. [illegible]

A barrage has been constructed at Chashma, from where a link can canal can irrigate the districts of D.G. Khan and D.I. Khan.

iii. Taunsa Barrage:

The Taunsa Barrage was constructed in It irrigates the area of D.G.Khan, Rajanpur&Muzafargargh.

iv. Guddu Bar[illegible]

The Guddu Barrage was constructed in which is miles north of Sukker. Three canals from this barrage, irrigate areas of this region that increase the agricultural production.

vi. Sukker Barrage:

Sukker Barrage was constructed in at river Indus. It is the largest Barrage of Pakistan. Seven Canals are dug from this Barrage which irrigates the areas Sindh.

vii. Kotri Barrage.

Another Barrage of Pakistan is Kotri Barrage. Four canals are dug from Kotri Barrage. It irrigates the area of Hyderabad, Sanghar, Nawab Shah, Badin, and Mir Pur Khas & Thatta.

New P[illegible]

To increase the sources of irrigation the government has started many new projects like Gomal Zam Dam, Garer Thal Canal, Reeni Canal, Meerani Dam, SabkZae Dam, Sat Para Dam and the expansion of Mangla Dam.

INDUS WATER TREATY

Q.10. Illustrate the Indus Basin Pact.

Ans. Back Ground

In 1960 Indus Water Treaty between Pakistan and India was signed through the mediation of the World Bank. According to this treaty three western rivers of Indus basin, Pakistan and three eastern rivers, Ravi, Bias and Sutlej by India, use Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.

(i) Indus water Treaty

The sources of all rivers of Pakistan are located in India. When three eastern rivers of Pakistan became part of India, the availability of water in these rivers decreased. An extensive irrigation project was completed to meet this shortage of water. This is called Indus Water Plan.

(ii) Construction of New Dams

This project includes the construction of two dams, six barrages and seven link canals. Through these link canals the eastern rivers are fed by western rivers and cultivate the areas of eastern rivers.

(iii) Multi purpose Projects

The multipurpose projects of Tarbela and Mangla were designed to be a part of this plan.

(iv) Tarbela Dam

The Tarbela dam is built on the Indus River. The reservoir is 97 km long and the storage capacity of the lake is 11.3 million-acre feet.

(v) Mangla Dam

Mangla dam is built on the river Jhelum; It river stores the flood water of Jhelum. The water is supplied through canals to areas served by eastern rivers. This is a multipurpose project.

(vi) Seven link canals

Seven link canals have been constructed which are as follows

1. Chashma - Jhelum
2. Rasul Qadirabad
3. Qadirabad Balloki
4. Balloki – Sulemanki
5. Trimmu - Sidhnai
6. SidhnaiMailsi Bahawalpur
7. Taunsa – Punjnand

(i) Length

The total length of these link canals is 590 km.

(ii) Work of link Canals

These canals shift the water of three western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) to eastern rivers (Ravi and Sutluj) to meet the shortage of water.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR CROPS

Q.11. Describe the Production and distribution of major crops of Pakistan.

Ans. In Pakistan, there are two major seasons of crops.

(i) **Rabi Crops**

The season of Rabi Crops is from September to April. The crops mostly grown are wheat, barley, Bengal grams and oil producing crops.

(ii) **Kharif Crops**

The season of Kharif crops is from April to October. Its important crops are rice, maize, cotton, sugar cane, sorghum and millet etc.

The details of Pakistan's important crops are found below:

1. Wheat

The most beneficial soil for it has large amounts of the components of black earth and a certain amount of sand and lime.

(i) **Land for wheat**

The surface of the land should be level so that the movement is easy.More than 2/3 of this crop is harvested in areas where there is irrigation through streams.

(ii) **Cultivation of wheat**

It is harvested on an area of nearly 5 million hectares. It is harvested in the following type of areas of Pakistan, land irrigated by streams, where there is rainfall definitely in large amounts during autumn and summer.

(iii) **Areas of wheat**

There are large regions of Pakistan where wheat is harvested:

Punjab: Multan, Sahiwal, Faisalabad, Sargodha, Muzafargargh, Jhang, Bahawalpur, and Dera Ghazi Khan.

Sindh: Sukker, Hyderabad, Nawab shah, Khairpur.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Bannu, Charsadda, Mardan. Baluchistan: Naseerabad, Khazdaar, Lorelai, Kalat.

(iv) **Economic Survey of Pakistan 2011-12**

According to the data of the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12; more than 23.5 million tons of wheat was produced in Pakistan.

2. Rice

Rice is an important crop of Pakistan.

(i) **Land for Rice**

Favourable conditions for its harvesting are hot and humid climate, continuous rainfall, fertile and soft soil and level land. And is an important source of earning foreign exchange.This is less than that produced by the majority of the developed countries of the world.

(ii) **Cultivation of Rice**

Rice is mostly grown in Pakistan rice is harvested the most in Punjab in the districts of Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Sheikhupura, Sialkot, Narowal,

Kasur, Lahore and Okara. The regions irrigated by streams in Sindh are famous for rice harvesting. Rice harvesting is also carried out in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Kurram Agency and in Naseerabad in Baluchistan.

According to the facts and figures of the production of rice is approximately lakh tons.

Maize is an important Kharif crop used for nutritional purposes and as fodder for animals.

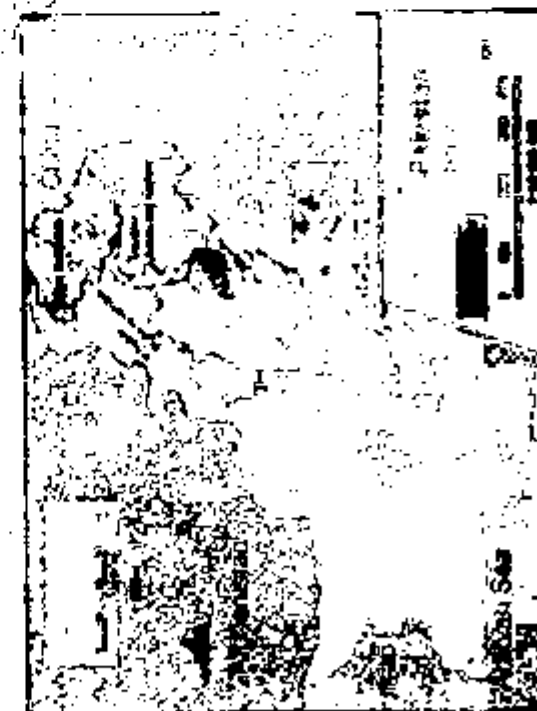
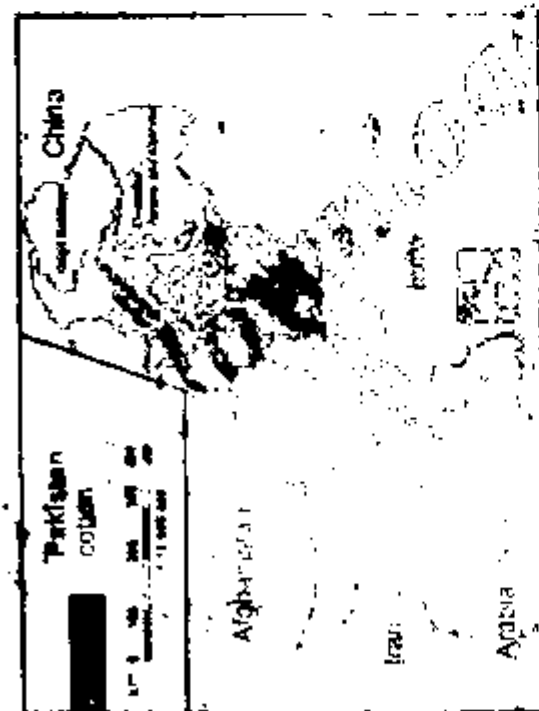
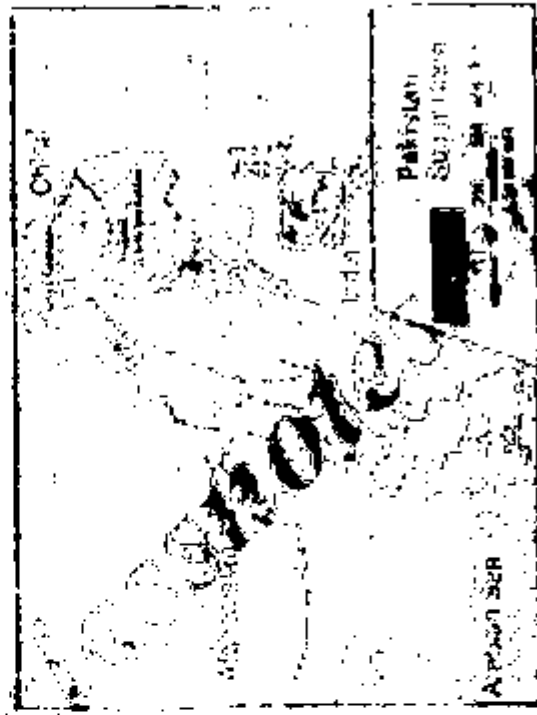
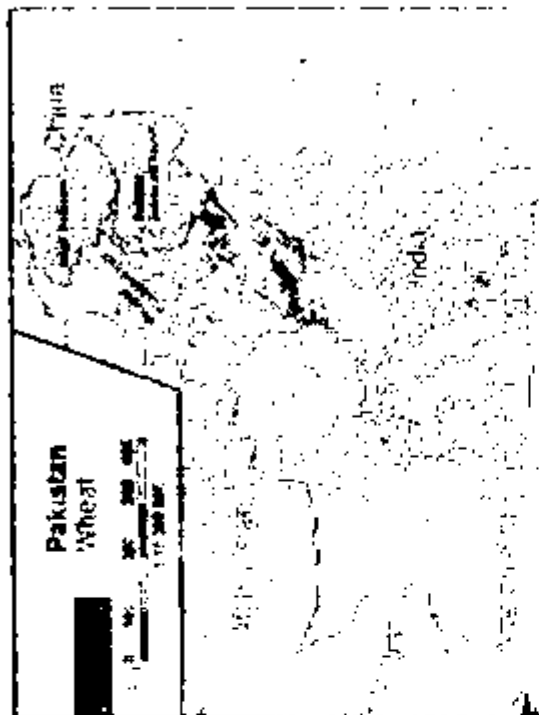
It is harvested in the: plains of Kohistan, the fields of Peshawar and Mardan, in Pakpattan, Sahiwal, Faisalabad, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Okara in Punjab. It is used to manufacture corn oil, custard powder, popcorn, and jelly, etc.

According to the facts and figures of the economic survey of Pakistan the per annum production of maize in Pakistan is in excess of 4 million tons.

Cotton is a cash crop of Kharif. It is being harvested in the Indus Valley since . Fertile soil with good drainage is very suitable for its harvesting. During harvesting, the weather should be hot and dry. On more than area, American cotton is grown in Pakistan.

Of the total area where cotton is harvested in Pakistan, of the cotton is produced is in Punjab and the rest is in Sindh. Pakistan produces more than 5% of the world cotton production. Cotton crop provides raw material for cloth and banaspati ghee industries.

Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Multan, Sahiwal, Faisalabad, Sargodha and Lodhran.
Sindh: Thatta, Badin, Sukker, Hyderabad, Nawashah, Khairpur and Tharpakar. Khyber. Pakhtunkhwa: Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu.

Naseerabad, Jafferabad, Kalat.
According to the facts and figures of the economic survey of Pakistan the total per annum production of cotton is 12 million tons.

5. Sugarcane

Sugar cane is a cash crop of Kharif. It is the biggest source of obtaining sugar. Its harvesting requires excellent land and large quantity of water. Dry weather and winters are harmful for its harvesting.

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12, the total production per annum of sugarcane is 7 million tons.

(i) Growing origin

It is harvested in the plains of Punjab and also in the districts of Peshawar and Mardan.

6. Tobacco

Tobacco is a source of raw material for the cigarette industry. Its harvesting requires a fertile soil. It is mostly harvested with the help of irrigation. It requires fertilizers in large amounts.

(i) Growing origin

Tobacco is sown in each district of Pakistan. But it is cultivated largely in Swat, Mardan, Swabi, Attock, Sahiwal, Gujrat, Vehari, Toba Tek Singh, Sukker, Kalat and Mastung.

(ii) Total Production

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12, tobacco's total production perannum is 0.115 million metric tans.

7. Fruits, Vegetables and Pulses

Naturally, Pakistan is located in that region where every kind of fruit and vegetable's grow. Detail of some fruits and vegetables is given below.

(i) Date orchards

World famous date orchards are located in Multan, Khairpur and Kalat Divisions.

(ii) Orchards of kino, oranges and lemon

In Pakistan's semi-dry climate, kinos, oranges and lemons are grown.

(iii) Orchards of Mango

Multan is famous for its mangoes.

(iv) Orchards of apples, peaches, cherries and pomegranates

Excellent quality apples, peaches, cherries and pomegranates are grown in Quetta. Rainfalls mostly in winter in Peshawar, Mardan, Hazara and Quetta Divisions that is why apples, almonds, plums, apricots, and pears grow there.

(v) Vegetables

Excellent vegetables are cultivated in Pakistan such as potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes, onions, green chillies, radishes, carrot, cucumbers, okra, gourds, turnips, aubergines, peas, etc. Besides this, different varieties of pulses and oil seeds are grown as well.

8. Livestock

Livestock is an important part of agricultural life. In Pakistan, the agriculture is not fully developed and mechanized, so animals are helpful in farming. Animals are used in ploughing and leveling of land; transportation of crops etc.

The animals, for example, cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats etc. provide milk, butter, ghee and meat. The hides and skins of animals are tanned into leather to goods leather products to earn foreign exchange.

Government steps

Veterinary Hospital has been established in Lahore, where modern departments of sciences, animal health and research have been set up, by the gout thoroughbred animals can be produced.

Other steps by the government include import of animals for reproduction purposes, training of related people, ending customs duty on livestock and dairy imports, etc.

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12 the approximate number of farm animals is **given below:**

Buffaloes	Goats	sheep	cows	camels	donkeys	houses
33 million	63 million	28 million	37 million	1 million	4.5 million	0.4 million

9. Fishing

Fishing is one of the oldest professions in Pakistan. Fish farming is an artificial method

for reproduction purposes. Fish play an important role in increasing the national income and to overcome the scarcity of food. This lessens the load placed on the requirement of mutton, beef and poultry.

(i) Importance of Fishing

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12, more than 4 lakh fishermen and their families are related to this profession. Fish is very important for human nutrition as it is an essential source of protein.

(ii) Kinds of fishes

The coastal areas of Pakistan are famous for their shrimps and other kinds of fish. Pakistan's rivers, lakes and fish farms also provide fish.

(iii) Production of Fishes

According to the facts and figures of 2011-12, fish production of Pakistan is 5 lakh ton per annum.

PATTERN OF MODERNIZATION ...

Q.12. Describe pattern ... in Pakistan.

Ans. Pattern of Modern... Agriculture

Pakistan is an Agricultural Country and agriculture has a status of backbone in any country's prosperity and development. People above 70 percent, earn their living from agriculture and most of our villagers are farmers or workers on the farms. Therefore, it is necessary to improve our agricultural sector. Our agriculture sector should be modern.

1. Increa...

The government has taken practical steps to improve the educational standard of the rural areas and teach the improved methods of cultivation to increase the production in agriculture.

2. Use of Fertilizers

The use of fertilizers also contribute to the growth of per acre yield and overall increases the agricultural production. The government is providing loans to farmers for use of fertilizers.

3. Irrig...

There is insufficient rainfall except for the few areas in south west and North West of Pakistan. Most of the cultivated areas of the country is under irrigation system, which has improved a lot. The government is also providing irrigation facility through tube wells. This facility has increased the agricultural production.

4. ...

For the development of the agricultural sector in Pakistan, good quality seeds are being used. They help in increasing the per acre yield of different crops. Seeds are prepared inside the country as well as being imported from other countries.

5. P...

The climate of our country is suitable for promoting crop diseases and insect growth. Pesticides are manufactured in Pakistan and also imported from abroad. These steps are taken to get rid of crop diseases and insects and they also increase production.

6. Imp...

Increasing the capacity of dams to store water, and construction of dams. This has increased the area of land under cultivation and also the production. Instead of tradition al tributaries, irrigation is carried out through improved distributions. Economical methods like drip and sprinkler are being used for irrigation.

7. Wat...

The government is taking steps to control water-logging and salinity. For

this purpose, about 60 development schemes has been completed. The 18 Million acres of land have been made fertile. It increased not only certifiable land but increased the agricultural production.

8. New roads

Farmers face difficulty in carrying their corp's to markets. For this purpose new roads have been built in distant areas.

9. Measures to Utilize Barren Land

The government of Pakistan has taken many steps to utilize barren and uncultivated land. For this purpose, many acres of government land's are distributed among tenants.

10. Effective Agricultural Planning

The government of Pakistan is providing the training facilities to farmers regarding effective agricultural planning. Through these training facilities, farmers are taught that how they can get maximum production per acre through proper education in the field of agriculture..

MAIN PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH AGRICULTURE

Q.13. What are the Main problems Associated with Agriculture?

Ans. Main problems

Our agriculture sector is facing different kinds of problems. Below some of the important problems set the agricultural sector are mentioned.

(i) Lack of agricultural inputs

Pakistani farmers are a victim of backwardness. Their financial condition is poor. The person who provides food for others is not getting sufficient food for himself. The procuring and usage of the following things is difficult for an average farmer: good quality seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, thresher's harvester's and modern methods of irrigation.

(ii) Inefficient use of cultivable area

In Pakistan there is no planning to bring lakhs of acres of land under cultivation. Due to lack of capital and inadequate irrigation facilities very little of cultiviable land is in use. To maintain the fertility of land, a large portion of land is left uncultivated every year.

(iii) Natural disasters

Natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, storms and drought cause problems for farmers. These cause severe damage to the crops.

(iv) Inadequate irrigation facilities

Water is wasted in distributaries and fields. A huge quantity of river water is lost in oceans and there are no adequate measures to store this water. Excessive load shedding affects tube wells, and this is further bad for the crops.

(v) Lack of intensive cultivation

In Pakistan the use of advanced seeds, chemical fertilizers and agricultural machinery is not very popular. Little attention is paid towards cultivating more and more crops on agricultural land.

(vi) Lack of agricultural credit

Due to the scarcity of organizations giving agricultural credit, farmers take these loans from money lenders. The percentages of interest are huge. These people exploit the farmers and worry them.

(vii) Water logging and Salinity

A large part of our agricultural land is not cultiviable due to water logging and salinity. Besides this, every year a lot of land is victim to bank erosion.

(viii) Lack of efficient means of transportation.

In our country it is difficult to transport agricultural goods from villages to markets due to underdeveloped means of transport. As farmers do not have access to markets, the middlemen do not give sufficient payments. This makes their financial condition poorer.

(ix) Plant diseases

Plant diseases kill plants or make them weak. This lessens the crop productivity by 25%.

(x) Backwardness of farmers

Illiteracy is a major reason for the backwardness of farmers. This makes the farmers unable to learn new methods or plan for better production.

(xi) Prices of agricultural goods

The prices of agricultural produce are very less as compared to industrial goods. Farmers prefer other professions and business rather than farming. This affects the agricultural sector.

SOLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

Q.14. What are the solution's of agricultural problems?

Ans. The following measures can be taken to solve the agricultural problems:

(i) Interest free loans

Farmers should be given interest free loans for modern technology. The use of these loans should be supervised so that these amounts are spent for proper reasons.

(ii) Water reservoir

For irrigation purposes, dams should be built to store rainwater. This will help in producing electricity and protect from damage caused by floods.

(iii) Installation of Tube wells and wells

Tube wells and wells should be established where stream water is not available to encourage farmers. Electricity should be made available for

tube wells at cheaper rates.

(iv) **Water logging and salinity**

Water logging and salinity are a big hindrance in the road to agricultural developmentin Pakistan. This makes agricultural land uncultiviable.

(v) **Safety of cultiviable land**

To gain control over these problems, long-term planning is required, so that cultiviable land can be saved from harm. Measures to eradicate water logging and salinity should be taken. To save fertile land from erosion, trees should be planted.

(vi) **Barren and desolate land**

All cultiviable land should be used. Barren and desolate land should be made cultiviable.

(viii) **Use of scientific methods**

To increase the per acre production of wheat, rice and other agricultural products, seeds, chemical fertilizers and scientific methods of cultivation should be encouraged. Agricultural research centres should be established.

(ix) **New legislation**

To protect farmers from the harms of fragmentation of land holdings, better legislation should be done for consolidation of land holdings.

(x) **Protection from natural disasters**

Methods of protection from natural disasters like floods should be devised.

(xi) **Depth of rivers**

To increase the depth of rivers, banks should be built on the sides of the rivers.

(xii) **Guidance of Farmer**

Encourage farmers through higher pricing of agricultural crops. Provide farmers with free advice and basic needs so that industries based on agriculture can flourish.

(xiii) **Means of Transport**

To transport agricultural produce to markets, means of transport should be developed.

INDUSTRIES OF PAKISTAN

Q.15. Write a note on cottage industry.

Ans. Cottage Industries

An industry or act of production which is carried out in homes or on a small scale falls in the category of cottage industry.

(i) **Cottage Industry or Handicraft Industry:**

It means that industry or productive work which is done at the home of the workers.

(ii) **Method of Small scale Industry**

Manual workers purchase the raw material by themselves, use their own

tools and utilize the efforts of their family to produce things.

(iii) **Selling of Products**

They sell their products in the market to fulfill the needs of their family.

(iv) **Tools of Small scale Industry**

Tools are very common and simple whereas the work is very technical. It is usually done at home.

(v) **Cost of Products**

The cost is low and it helps the poor to enhance their income.

1- COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Products

Our famous cottage industries include:

- Craft of spinning thread with a spinning wheel
- Leather goods manufacturing
- Wood and iron craft
- Embroidery on clothes
- Weaving cotton, making woolen and jute items with hand tools
- Metallic goods, and dagger and knife manufacturing
- Sports goods manufacturing
- Silver and gold craft
- Stone craft

(vi) **Advantages and Importance of Cottage Industry**

- In every province and village of Pakistan handicraft industry is producing goods according to their culture and tradition from the ages and is flourishing even today. Usually handmade goods are popular with the people of local area and the foreign tourists.

(vii) **Cottage industry increases the national income.**

- Cottage industry raises the standard of living of the people.
- Cottage industry promotes export of the country and earns foreign exchange.
- Cottage industry increases the capital of the country and creates economic stability.
- Cottage industry promotes employment opportunities in the country.
- Cottage industry promotes agricultural sector and production of other sectors
- Cottage industry promotes specialization in the country in respective fields.
- Cottage industry increases the savings and investment and the supply of new items.
- Cottage industry not only helps in maintaining the phase of economic development but also provides better comfortable quick means and

facilities.

- Cottage industry improves the balance of payments of the country.

Cottage Industries

Cottage industries usually include those industries in which Pakistani craftsmen use old fashioned, simple tools and traditional methods. Local raw material is used in these industries. Cottage industries play an important role in the industrial development of a country. These products form [illegible] of the exports of Pakistan.

SMALL AND HEAVY INDUSTRY IN PAKISTAN

Q.16. Describe Small and Heavy industry in Pakistan.

Ans **Small Industries**

Small-scale industry has always been praised in different ways in various countries. In Pakistan this industry is that one which after employing 2 to 9 workers, produces different goods for the market on a small scale.

Industries including small-scale industry:

[illegible] of the workers are attached with small-scale industry. A few of the small industries are listed below:

- Dairy farm industry
- bee-keeping industry
- Utensil making industry
- Fan, electric motor making industry
- Poultry farm
- Carpet weaving
- Sport good manufacturing industry
- nama factoring iron items of daily use are

Problems of Small Scale Industry

- Old and out dated means of production
- Lack of literate working power
- Non-cooperation
- Lack of Facilities
- Competition with large-scale industry
- Problem of Location
- Traditional manufacturing articles
- Defective banking system:
- Lack of experts
- Lack of capital

Large scale industries

The percentage of industrial progress is 13.1% in 2003-04. In large-scale industry 11 types of industries have progressed rapidly. The following large-scale industries in Pakistan are very important:

Sugar manufacturing industry.

- Iron and steel industry
- Petroleum and petroleum products industry
- Automobile (jeeps, cars) industry
- Armaments manufacturing industry
- Heavy machinery manufacturing industry
- Buses, tractors manufacturing industry.
- Motorcycle manufacturing industry.
- Machinery, T.V. set industry.
- Refrigerator, air-conditioner manufacturing industry.
- Tobacco and cigarette manufacturing industry.
- Textile and textile related industries.
- Leather and leather goods industry paper and paper products industry
- Cosmetics industry
- Tyres and tubes industry

DIFFERENT SOURCES OF ENERGY

Q.17. Narrate the importance of resources of energy for development.

Ans. Different sources of energy

Energy plays an important role in the economic development of a country. It is very necessary for an underdeveloped country to maintain a balance between its energy production and national energy needs. Electricity, gas, petroleum and coal are important sources of energy in Pakistan. Their details are as follows:

1. ELECTRICITY

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12 the demand for electricity in Pakistan is 18860 mega watts and its supply is 12[illegible].5 mega watts. Electricity is obtained by the following methods in Pakistan:

i) Hydro-electric power

Suitable Environment

In Pakistan, the nature has provided suitable environment for the hydroelectric production.

(ii) Suitable Areas

The northern and northwestern areas of Pakistan are suitable areas for building of dams, whereas in plain areas facilities are available to create steep slopes in rivers and canals for the production of hydroelectricity.

(iii) Best example of Hydroelectricity

The best example is the Ghazi Brotha project on river Indus, where hydrometric power is being generated.

(iv) To Produce Hydroelectricity

In Pakistan, both public and private sectors have planned to increase the production of hydroelectricity and to meet the energy requirement of the

country. The following are the important hydroelectricity stations working in Pakistan.

- **TARBELA DAM**

(i) **Location**

Tarbela dam is Pakistan's greatest hydroelectricity production project installed on river Indus.

(ii) **Construction of Dam**

The Tarbela Dam was constructed in 1976

(iii) **Production of Hydroelectricity**

Its installed generation capacity is 3478 MW It is a multipurpose project primarily constructed to supply water for irrigation, but it also produces electricity.

- **GHAZI BROTHA PROJECT:**

(i) **Second largest Project**

This is the second largest project of Pakistan. It was completed in 2002-2003

(ii) **Productive capacity**

Its production is 1450 MW.

- **MANGLA DAM**

(i) **Location**

Mangla dam is a multipurpose project on the river Jhelum.

(ii) **Construction of Dam**

This Dam was constructed and completed in 1967.

Third Biggest Hydroelectric power Station

This is the third biggest dam in Pakistan for hydroelectricity productions.

(iii) **Production of Hydroelectricity**

The installed generation capacity of power is 1000 MW It is not only used for hydroelectricity but also for irrigation purpose.

- **Warsak Dam**

(i) **Location**

The Warsak dam was constructed on the Kabul River.

(ii) **Construction of Dam**

This Dam was constructed and completed with the help of Canadian aid in 1960

(iii) **Production of Hydroelectricity**

The installed generation capacity of dam is 240 MW.

(iv) **Other Important Project**

Among the other projects Malakand Dargai hydroelectricity project, and Rasul hydroelectricity projects are also important.

2. Thermal-electric power

(i) Thermal Power Stations

The thermal power stations are generating electricity by gas, oil and coal.

(ii) Biggest Plant of Thermal Power Station

Karachi has the biggest plant of thermal power generation. Karachi Electricity Supply Company (KESC) runs it.

(iii) Important Thermal Power Station

The second important thermal plant is in Multan. Other important thermal plants are in Faisalabad, Guddu, Jamsharo, Muzaffargarh, Sukker, Larkana, Kotri, Pasni, Gilgit, Kot Addu, Pasni and Shahdara.

(iv) Future Plans

The number of projects are being constructed to meet the future energy requirements of Pakistan. In them hydroelectricity and thermal projects are important, so that the rate of economic growth of the country can be accelerated. The problem of load shedding certainly affects the production of industries.

To meet the energy requirements in the future many plans have been made and quick measures are being taken to implement some of these plans.

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12, the share of different sources in the production of electricity.

35.1%	Petroleum
33.6%	hydro-electric power
27.3%	Gas
0.6%	nuclear power
0.1%	Coal
3.3%	from private companies
100%	Total

3. Nuclear power

(i) Advance Source of Energy

At present atomic energy is the most advanced and sophisticated source of energy. The population is increasing speedily, and the growth of the resources is slow.

(ii) Atomic Technology

The nuclear power generation technology is an important source of energy in developing countries.Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) is responsible for the planning, setting up, running of nuclear power plants in Pakistan.

(iii) Atomic Power

Pakistan has now, become an atomic power. Pakistan made atomic explosions at Chaghi in Baluchistan on 28 May 1998. Lot of hurdles came

in their way, but they quietly continued working on the project of Atom for Peace.

(iv) **Kahota Laboratories**

Kahota Laboratories have been renamed as Dr. A.Q.Khan Research Laboratories by the government of Pakistan.

(v) **Nuclear Power Technology**

Nuclear power technology was introduced in Pakistan in 1971, when a plant of 137 MW capacity namely Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) was installed.

(vi) **Chashma Nuclear Power Project**

The second nuclear power plant is constructed with the help of China, named Chashma Nuclear Power Project (CHASNUPP). This has been connected to the national grid on June 13, 2000.

Nuclear energy was first introduced in Pakistan in 1971 when the first plant "Karachi Nuclear Power Plants (KANUPP)" was established. The second nuclear electricity station was established in Chashma called "Chashma Nuclear Power Plants Unit 1".

On 13th June 2000 it was attached to the national grid. Besides these, "Chashma Nuclear Power Plants Unit II" is under construction.

SOLAR-ELECTRIC POWER

(i) **Source of the Solar Energy**

The energy received from the sun is called solar power and this is used to produce electricity.The source of the solar energy is the sun.

(ii) **Climate of Pakistan**

The climate of Pakistan is extremely hot. The reason is that Pakistan is located near the Tropic of Cancer. So the sunrays are vertical most of the year. The vertical rays are very hot, so the country has a long summer.

(iii) **Use of Solar Energy**

In Pakistan, we can use this source of energy to the maximum in every field of life. Presently, people are using this source of energy on small-scale, for example solar energy is used to operate small machines and motors. This source of energy is very important for agriculture and industry.

(iv) **Cheapest Source**

Solar energy is the cheapest source of energy. In Pakistan, we have abundance of this energy, but the important thing is the maximum use of it. The government must plan to make a comprehensive policy to increase the use of solar energy in the country.

(v) **Future Source of Energy**

In near future, the solar energy will become the biggest source of energy

of the world, because other sources of energy are costly and difficult to maintain.

(vi) Wind-electric power (Windmills)

To obtain wind-electric power, fast moving winds are used to produce electricity. Work is underway in Pakistan to produce wind-electric power. Even though vast resources for producing wind-electric power are found in coastal areas, Sindh and Baluchistan, yet till now this source has not been used much.

(vii) Windmills

Windmills comprise of three or four big blades mounted on a nearly 80 feet high pole. These blades are called the turbines of the windmill. When these turbines move with the wind then energy is produced.

2. NATURAL GAS

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12, the daily average production of natural gas in Pakistan is [illegible] million cubic metre. This meets more than 40.3% of the energy requirements of the country.

(i) Usage of Natural Gas

It is an extremely cheap and clean source of energy. It is an excellent alternative to coal and petroleum. Besides domestic use, natural gas is also used in urea, rayon, plastic, and many other industries as raw material as well.

(ii) Reservoir of Natural Gas

The largest reserves of natural gas are found in Sui which were discovered in 1952. Some reserves of natural gas can be found in southern and northern Sindh. Besides this some gas is obtained from Potowar in Punjab. In Pakistan the approximate reserves of natural gas are [illegible] trillion cubic feet.

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12, the use of natural gas in different sectors of Pakistan are as follows:

Quantity of gas (% age)	Sectors where gas is used
20%	for domestic use
32%	for thermal power generation
3%	trading
28%	for industries
17%	for producing urea
100%	total

3. PETROLEUM

Petroleum is a very big source of energy. 29% of the national energy needs are met by petroleum. The geological conditions of Pakistan are the proof enough that there are vast opportunities of the presence of petroleum.

(i) Average Production

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12 the daily average production of petroleum is approximately 70,000 barrels.

(ii) Establishment of OGDCL

The "Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL)" was established in 1961 to explore oil and gas in Pakistan. There are more than 90 oil fields in Pakistan.

(iii) Reservoir of Petroleum

Most of them are located in Lower Sindh and Potowar Plateau.

4. COAL

Coal is a cheap fuel. According to the economic survey of Pakistan the per annum production of coal is 4700 metric ton.

(i) Reservoir of Coal

Its approximate reserves in Pakistan have been estimated at more than 185, billion ton.

Coal reserves are located in Baluchistan, Potowar and southern Sindh. Thar in Sindh, has the largest coal reserves in Pakistan.

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12 the usage of coal in various sectors is as follows:

% age share	sectors where coal is used
2.5%	for thermal power generation
60.2%	for brick kilns
37.3%	for cement industry
100%	total coal consumption

(ii) International trade of Pakistan

Some countries have a large quantity of mineral reserves. Other countries are very advanced in the field of agriculture. Other countries are forced to send their manpower to foreign countries. The vast imbalance of goods of needs makes the basis of the beginning of international trade. Every country wants to limit their needs so that they have to import very few goods. On the other hand the effort is made to import larger quantities of goods manufactured in their country to other countries. This earns foreign exchange.

Advantages of International Trade:

- International trade provides opportunities of employment
- Increases the income of the people
- Earns foreign exchange
- Promotes national industry
- Stabilizes the exchange rate of foreign and local currencies

INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF PAKISTAN

Q.18. Study the foreign trade of Pakistan, its compositions, direction and changes in balance.

Ans. Volume of Imports

In 2011-12 the total volume of Pakistan is exports was nearly 20474 million American dollars.

(i) Major Export of Pakistan

The major exports of Pakistan are asfollows:

1. RICE

Pakistan is one of the leading exporters of rice.Pakistan produces excellent qualities of rice. Trading of rice with foreign countries is under the supervision of a government organization called Rice Trading Corporation. This organization buys rice from private companies and factories and exports to countries like- Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Iraq, Iran, Brazil, Libya, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Indonesia, Britain, Canada, Germany and America.

(ii) Foreign Exchange

In 2011-12, Pakistan exported rice of nearly 1793 million dollars.

2 COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Different types of cotton is cultivated in our country. In 2011-12 Pakistan earned foreign exchange of nearly 10358 million dollar through cotton and its products. Pakistan exports the following cotton and its products.

(i) COTTON

Cotton is Pakistan's top export. Pakistan occupies first position in Asia and second position in the world as an exporter of cotton and cotton products. Export of Raw cotton, cotton cloth and cotton yarn together contribute approximately 40 to 42% to the total export earning of Pakistan. Karachi with the cotton growing hinterland has almost the monopoly of the trade. Pakistan mostly exports raw cotton to Canada, America, Japan, Hong Kong, Britain, Italy, France, Poland, Germany and Belgium etc.

(a) Cotton Cloth

Cotton fabrics are at the top of our export list. We export a large amount of cotton cloth every year. Due to increasing demand, its export has gone higher enough.

Pakistan mostly exports cotton cloth to Britain, America, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Russia, Germany, Hong Kong and Poland.

(b) **Cotton Yarn**

It is another important export item of our country. Its export is increasing every year. Countries which import our yarn include Russia, Sudan, America, Poland, Germany, Iran, Britain, France and some African countries

(c) **Raw Cotton**

Pakistan grows surplus amount of best quality long staple American Upland Cotton which is very much demanded all over the world. Our main customers of raw cotton are U.K., China, Japan, Hong Kong, Belgium, Indonesia, Italy, Singapore and Bangladesh.

(ii) **HOSIERY GOODS**

Like the other cotton products, the hosiery goods industry in Pakistan is also backward. It produces vests, socks, handkerchiefs, sweaters and towels. Hosiery goods are exported to Middle Eastern countries, America and Europe.

(iii) **Readymade garments**

Garments manufactured in Pakistan are gaining popularity abroad. Readymade garments from our country are exported to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Iraq, France, Germany, Britain, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, and America.

(iv) **Synthetic Textile Products**

Pakistani Synthetic Textile Products are popular in various foreign countries. These are mainly exported to Middle Eastern, African and South American countries.

3. SPORTS GOODS

The Pakistani cities of Sialkot and Lahore are very famous for the manufacturing of sports goods. Worth mentioning are the equipment of volleyball, football, cricket ball, carom board, hockey, and cricket. Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Britain, Germany and America etc. are important buyers of our sports goods.

Foreign Exchange

In 2011-12, the foreign exchange earned from the export of sports goods was nearly 263 million dollar.

4. LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES

Animals give us milk, butter and meat. Their hides also help us meet our various needs. There are many tanneries in Pakistan which to dye and prepare leather. Leather has helped in the development of the shoe making industry and goods like suitcases, bags, jackets, slacks and other products. Leather goods are mostly exported to Japan, Germany, France, Britain,

America, Italy, Russia, Spain, China, and Middle Eastern countries.

Foreign Exchange

In 2011-12 Pakistan exported nearly 821 million dollars worth of leather and leather products.

5. CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS

Pakistan holds a special position in carpet weaving. Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Jhang, and Sangla Hill are famous for carpet weaving. We export our carpets, rugs and mats to Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, France, America and Britain etc.

Foreign Exchange

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12, Pakistan earned nearly 111 million dollars in foreign exchange through the export of these products.

6. CEMENT

Pakistan has progressed greatly in the cement industry. After fulfiling national needs it is exported to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain etc.

Foreign Exchange

In 2011-12. Pakistan exported cement worth 372.2 million dollars.

7. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Pakistani manufactured surgical instruments and medical instruments are famous all over the world. These instruments are exported to Latin America, Africa, Britain, France and Germany etc.

Foreign Exchange

According to the economic' survey of Pakistan, we earned foreign exchange worth 216.6 million dollars from surgical instruments and medical equipments.

8. FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS

Fish from Pakistan is in great demand all over the world. The following countries are important buyers of our fish and fish products China, United Arab Emirates, Thailand, Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Middle East and Sri Lanka etc.

Foreign Exchange

In 2011-12 Pakistan exported fish and fish products worth nearly [illegible] million dollars.

9. DRY FRUITS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Pakistan exports dry fruits to Italy, Britain, America, and Arab countries, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Malaysia. Fruits and fresh vegetable are exported to Iran, Germany, Middle East and some countries of Europe.

Pickles, sherbets, chutneys, marmalade and jams etc. prepared in Pakistan are exported to Arab countries.

Foreign Exchange

In 2011-12 Pakistan earned nearly 252 million dollars in foreign exchange from export of dry fruits, fruits and vegetables.

10. **CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS**

En the past many years the chemicals pharmaceutical manufacturing industry has greatly progressed. Many countries of Middle East and Africa are buyers of our chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Foreign Exchange

Pakistan exported nearly 725.5 million dollars worth of these products.

Imports of Pakistan

PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Q.19. What are the main imports of Pakistan?

Ans. Volume of Imports

In 2011-12 the volume of Pakistan's imports was approximately 28922.4 million dollars.

Main import Items of Pakistan

The important imports of Pakistan are given below:

1. **PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS**

Pakistan has to spend a great amount of foreign exchange on import of petroleum. To lessen the amount of foreign exchange spent, many products of petrol and gas are being manufactured in Pakistan. To fulfil its needs Pakistan imports oil, petrol, diesel and other petroleum products like plastic etc from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Iran and Iraq. According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12, we spent approximately 12883 million dollars on imports of petroleum and its products.

2. **IRON AND STEEL**

To fulfil the national needs for iron and to run our factories, steel and its manufactured products are imported from Germany, Belgium, Britain, France, America, Japan, and Australia. With the help of Russia we have established a steel mill in Karachi. In 2011-12 Pakistan imported iron and steel products worth 1265.8 million dollars.

3. **MACHINERY**

A very big factory for production of iron and heavy machinery has been established at Taxila. Heavy machinery for different factories is manufactured in Pakistan. Nevertheless electric generators and excellent quality machinery is imported. In 2011-12 Pakistan spent 1975.8 million dollars on import of machinery.

4. **CHEMICALS AND DRUGS**

The economy of our country mainly depends on agriculture, so to get higher yield from different crops spray of various chemicals is essential. Thus to meet all these demands of our agricultural sector, we have to import various kinds of chemicals and drugs from other countries. The chemicals and drugs are mainly imported from Japan, Germany, U.S.A, U.K, and other European countries.

5. **FERTILIZER**

There are many factories in Pakistan, which manufacture chemical fertilizers. In order to fulfil national requirements some types of fertilizers are imported from Iraq, Tunisia, Italy and America. In 2011-12 Pakistan imported 1081.7 million dollars' worth of chemical fertilizers.

6. **DYES AND COLOURS**

Various Industries of our country use a number of dyes and colours as raw material in their products such as textile, inking etc. so to meet the demand of all these industries, various kinds of colours and dyes are imported. These colours and dyes are mainly imported from Japan, U.K.U.S.A. etc.

7. **EDIBLE OIL**

Pakistan imports edible oil from mostly America, Sri Lanka and Malaysia.

8. **ELECTRIC GOODS**

Different kinds of electrical goods are needed in our country .The local industries are not in the position to meet the required demand so we have to import a large number of electric goods from Japan, S.A, U.K and other European countries. Survey of Pakistan 2011-12, Pakistan spent approximately 1933.6 million dollars on import of edible oil.

9. **TEA**

Tea is consumed in large quantities in Pakistan. Pakistan imports tea mostly from Bangladesh, Kenya and Sri Lanka. A lot of foreign exchange is spent on this. In 2011-12 Pakistan imported tea worth 302 million dollars.

10. **TRANSPORT EQUIPMENTS**

Our country needs different kinds of transport equipments e.g. buses, cars, rickshaws, motorcycles. So demand of these are high and hence they are imported from Japan, Italy and other countries.

11. **PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS**

Before 1971, we had a number of paper mills our eastern wing and our requirements were fulfilled from the eastern. Wing Although, after 1971 some paper mills were set up in the west wing, are still deficient in paper especially in paper for newspaper industry. We have to import a large amount of news print paper and other kinds of paper from Canada, Japan,

Sweden, U.S.A. etc.

12. **MISCELLANEOUS**

A large amount of foreign exchange is spent on the import of pharmaceuticals, paper, armaments, milk products, dry fruits, pulses, electrical goods, computers, pesticides, mobiles and cars.

COMPOSITION 'OF PAKISTAN TRADE
COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS

Q.20. Illustrate the Composition 'of Pakistan trade Composition of Exports and imports.

Ans. Composition of exports

According to fact and figure of 2011-12, the total exports of Pakistan were in three fields-cotton, cotton products (50.1%), rice approximately (8.7%), leather, and leather goods (2.2%) total (61%). According to facts of exports, in 2011-12 the share of the following in the total exports was consumable goods 15%, semi-finished goods 10%, finished goods 75%.

(i) **Composition of imports**

In 2011-12 the share of 8 sectors in the total imports was approximately 74% -machinery, petroleum and petroleum manufactures, chemical, transport, edible oil, iron and steel, fertilizer and tea. According to composition of the total imports in 2011-12 the share of each was as follows- heavy goods 30%, raw material for heavy good 10%, raw material for consumable goods 51% and consumable goods 9%.

Directions of Pakistani Trade

(ii) **Exports**

Pakistan's imports are mostly being bought by five countries, America, Germany, Britain, Hong Kong and United Arab Emirates. In 2011-12, the share of the following countries in Pakistan exports was 35.2%:

(% age share) Large markets for imports	
2011-12	country's name
14.7%	America
4.8%	Germany
5.1%	Britain
1.6%	Hong Kong
9%	United Arab Emirates
35.2%	Subtotal
64.8%	other countries
100%	total balance

Imports

Most of Pakistanis import come from only six countries America, Britain, Germany, Japan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. According to table below the share of these countries in Pakistan's imports was 30.20% in 2011-12.

%age share	large markets for imports
2012-12	country's name
3.3%	America
1.2%	Britain
2.5%	Germany
4.2%	Japan
8.4%	Kuwait
10.6%	Saudi Arabia
30.2%	sub total
69.8%	other countries
100%	total balance

(i) **Balance of trade**

The difference between the value of exports and imports of any country in a given period is called balance of trade.

If the value of exports is higher than the value of imports then this balance of trade is profitable for a country. Contrary to this if, the value of imports is higher than the value of export then this is called trade deficit. This type of trade is unprofitable and a country falls prey to debt.

(ii) **Exports of Pakistan**

In 2011-12 Pakistan's exports were [illegible] million American dollars

(iii) **Imports of Pakistan**

In 2011-12. Pakistan's import swere worth [illegible] million American dollars.

(iv) **Trade deficit of Pakistan**

In this manner, our trade deficit was [illegible] million dollars.

THE CAUSES OF POVERTY AND MEASURES TO ERADICATE POVERTY

Q.21. What are the causes of poverty in Pakistan and write the measures to eradicate poverty.

Ans. **Line of poverty**

A person earning less than 1.25 dollar per day is living below the poverty line (according to World Bank). Presently 46% of the world's 7 billion population is the victim of poverty because they earn less than 1 dollar.

(i) **Poverty in Pakistan**

Poverty is an important problem of Pakistan. In Pakistan 13% of the cities population lives below the poverty line while the ratio is 39% in villages. Poverty leads to hopelessness and the pace of economic development slows down.

(ii) **Reasons for poverty in Pakistan**

There are many reasons but the most are given below:

(iii) **Growth of Population**

Pakistan's population is increasing quickly. Compared to this there is less increase in production capacity.

(iv) **Limited Economical Resources:**

Pakistan is a developing country where the economic resources are very limited. Population is very high due to this reason business department faces many problems.

(v) **Contradiction in Government Policies:**

In Pakistan, Governments change frequently due to the weak democratic system. Due to this reason, the policies of the Government also change and there is no continuity in the policies of the government.

(vi) **Rate of Markup**

Markup of inflation is high.

(vii) **Energy Crisis**

Due to energy crisis employment opportunities are limited.

(viii) **Lack of Science laboratories:**

In Pakistan, there is lack of science laboratories, research centers and related equipments to science and technology. Due to this reason, after getting education we fail to develop skills in the students.

(ix) **Lack of Technical experts**

Our universities could not produce lot of engineers in any field and those who come out of universities, go abroad and become the part of those countries. This lackness has deprived us from the golden assets and derailed our industry.

(x) **Lack of Educational Institutions:**

Pakistan is a country where the educational institutions in the government sectors are very small in number, especially in the rural areas. Due to this reason, students cannot acquire education.

(xi) **Problem of High Prices:**

Inflation rate has increased due to the shortage of goods because the demand for goods has increased.

(xii) **Trade Activities**

Economic development is slow and trade activities are limited.

(xiii) **Opportunities of Investment**

There are few opportunities for local and foreign investment due to the country's condition.

(xiv) **Problem of Hygiene**

The shifting of unchecked population towards civic areas has made the cities dirty which has created a Hygienic problem and the health of the

people is spoiling day by day.

(xv) **Limited and Decreased Capital Markets**

We have very limited markets at the local and international level so locally we have no consumption of our production, which discourages the technocrats to promote industrial units.

(xvi) **Non-Productive Labour**

Decrease in the productive capabilities of our labour. We could not perform a major role to become exporting country being rich in industrial resources.

(xvii) **International Economic restrictions**

International economical restrictions have actually stopped us to buy and sell our goods in the international markets and get instruments for our industry.

Measures for poverty reduction

The government is trying its best to solve this problem.

(i) **Education Facilities**

To take certain steps to increase the literacy rate in the country and provide the facilities of education throughout the country without any discrimination

(ii) **Maximum Opportunities of Jobs**

Government should provide the maximum opportunities of jobs in the country to eliminate the unemployment in the country.

(iii) **Loan schemes**

Loan schemes for youth should be started so that they can establish their own businesses.

(iv) **Cottage industry**

Cottage industry is being encouraged to enable the people to get employment in their own areas.

(v) **[illegible] Aid**

Deserving students in educational institutions should be provided aid.

(vi) **[illegible] [illegible]ilities**

Citizens should be provided with basic facilities.

(vii) **Finances from Bait-ul-Maal**

Deserving people should be helped with finances from Bait-ul-Maal and Zakat Fund.

(viii) **Stability in Policies**

Government should make the policies to enhance the progress in the country on the permanent basis.

IMPORTANCE OF SEAPORTS OF PAKISTAN

Q.22. Briefly describe the significance of seaports of Pakistan and dry ports.

Ans. **Importance of seaports of Pakistan**

Pakistan's seaports hold a position of great importance. Nearly all of Pakistan's trade is carried out through sea-routes.

(i) **Karachi Seaport**

For this purpose, the oldest seaport in Pakistan is in Karachi, which is of international standard. Here facilities are available for the loading and unloading of trade goods from ships and oil tankers.

(ii) **Bin Qasim Seaport**

The increasing national requirements led to the construction of Bin Qasim Port in the east of Karachi. In the first stage 8 berths were built here to accommodate ships. Bin Qasim Port is located near Pakistan steel mills. Therefore it is being used for the import of goods .for large scale factories and raw iron.

(iii) **Gwadar Seaport**

On Baluchistan's coast line a seaport has been built with modern facilities in Gwadar, with the help of China. For purposes of trade, ships hold great importance to facilities provided by seaports.

(iv) **Sea ships**

Ships are under the responsibility of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation. To carry trade goods to foreign countries Pakistan has more than 50 cargo ships. These are not very big but can travel to distant sea routes easily. These ships transport goods to Japanese and Chinese seaports in the East, and to Muslim countries, European countries, Britain and American seaports in the west. Then they transport the goods from these countries to Pakistan and earn huge profits.

(v) **Importance of dry-ports of Pakistan**

Dry-port is a place where consumer things can be placed in fresh condition.

(vi) **Plan for dry-ports**

In 1967 the Federal Ministry of Industry presented the plan for dry-ports to the government of Pakistan.

(vii) **Dry-Ports of Pakistan**

The first dry-ports was built in 1973 in Lahore. After this success dry-ports were built in different cities.

- Rawalpindi dry port: built in 1990
- Peshawar dry port: built in 1986
- Quetta dry-port: built in 1984
- Faisalabad dry-port: built in 1974
- Sialkot dry-port: built in 1986
- Multan dry-port: built in 1988
- Karachi dry-port: built in 1974
- Hyderabad dry-port: built in 1985

Due to these dry-ports, there were positive changes in Pakistani trade which increased trade.

Chapter 8

POPULATION, SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF PAKISTAN

IMPORTANT TOPICS:

- Growth and distribution of population in Pakistan.
- Rural-urban composition of Population and the geographical distribution.
- Gender composition of population in Pakistan.
- Basic features of Pakistani society and the major social problems faced by it.
- Educational and health conditions in Pakistan.
- Major features of Pakistan's culture and commonality in regional cultures leading to National Integration and cohesion.
- Origin and evolution of national and regional languages.
- Role of minorities in Pakistan with specific reference to the Quaid-e-Azam's speech of 11 August 1947, defining their status.

Growth and Distribution of Population in Pakistan

Q.1. Write a briefly note on the growth and distribution of population in Pakistan.

Ans. DENSITY

Density of population means the average number of people living in a square kilometer. Pakistan is a density-populated country. According to its population, it is the sixth largest country in the world with respect to its population. The other countries in order of population are China, India, America, Indonesia and Brazil.

(i) Population

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2011-12, the population of Pakistan is 18 crore, seven lacs. It increases at the rate of 2.03% per annum.

(ii) Growth in Population

The growth of population is much higher than its resources. During 2011-12, the annual rate of population growth was 2.3%, which is much higher than other Asian countries like China, India, Bangladesh and Sirilanka etc.

(iii) Density in Pakistan

- In 1998 Pakistan's population was 13 crore, 23 lakh, and 52 thousand. This increased to more than 18 crore in 2012.
- According to census of 1998 the density of population was 164 persons per square kilometre.

- At present is in excess of 226 persons per square kilometre.

(iv) 13th largest country

According to population survey of Pakistan it is increasing rapidly. So it is a densly-populated country. In 1950 Pakistan was the 13th largest country in the world. If the rate of growth in population remains the same, by 2050 Pakistan will become the 5th largest country of the world according to population.

(v) Distribution of Population

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2011-12, important information about Pakistan's population is given below:

Population	180.71 million
Urban population	67.55 million
Rural population	113.16 million
Average age of females	66.1 years
Average age of males	64.4 years

(vi) Density in Different areas of Pakistan:

In Pakistan the density of population is not equal. The Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan according to population. [illegible] of Pakistan's population lives in the Punjab. Density in Different areas of Pakistan is given below:

- Average density of Population in Pakistan is 185 persons per square kilometer.
- Average density of Population in Punjab is 354 persons per square kilometer.
- Average density of Population in Sindh is 213 persons per square kilometer.
- Average density of Population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 236 persons per square kilometer.
- Average density of Population in Balochistan is 19 persons per square kilometer.
- Average density of Population in Tribal areas is 125 persons per square kilometer.
- Average density of Population in Islamabad is 1137 persons per square kilometer.

(vii) Census

To develop a meaningful and successful plan for any country, facts of population should be available, population growth factor should be keep in mind such as total population and its regional distribution, ratio of rural and urban population, growth rate, population per kilometre, education and educational ability and significant professions of the people etc are on

top. The process of knowing should be top priority these facts is called a census.

(viii) Census in Pakistan
In Pakistan census is held after every 10 years.

(ix) First census in Indo-Pak Subcontinent
The first census in Indo-Pak subcontinent was held in 1881.

(x) Census in Pakistan
After the creation of Pakistan, census has been held 5 times. The details are given below:

Year of census	Population (approximately)
1951	3.37 crore
1961	4.28 crore
1972	6.53 crore
1981	8.42 crore
1998	13 crore 23 lakhs

THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

Q.2. What are the factors affecting the distribution and density of population?

Ans: The factors affecting the distribution and density of population
All countries have different distribution and density of population. Some areas are heavily populated, some slightly populated have average population. Many factors affect the distribution and density of population. Some factors are natural and some are human. Their details are given below:

(i) Geographical factors
Geographical factors have great effects on density of population. People like to live in those areas where resources and means of living can be easily gained by farming and gardening. An area, which has level, soft and fertile land is easy to populate. Here resources and means of living can be easily obtained by farming and gardening. In such areas, living, building houses and obtaining procuring densely populated the necessities of life is easy. That is why these areas are populated. The plain areas of Pakistan where the soil is very fertile and cultivable, such as the River Indus Plain, the valleys of Peshawar and Mardan etc.

(ii) Climate
Climatic factors have great effects on density of population. The health of people living in a suitable climate is good. Timely rainfall leads to high

agricultural production and ready availability of food. That is why such areas usually are heavily populated. Large cities in ancient times grew up near riverbanks.

(iii) Densely populated areas

Temperate and semi hot climates where there is a lot of rainfall become densely populated. The climate of our northern mountain ranges is very cold. The climate of Balochistan plateau anddesert areas is extremely hot. That is why these areas are less populated.

(iv) Low Densely populated areas

The northern areas of the Punjab and Karachi have a temperate climate so they are densely populated.

(v) Mineral Sources

In the areas, which have costly mineral reserves e.g. coal, iron, oil, gas or costly stones etc, where there many people earn their a livelihood. In such areas there are means of transportation as well. Near such areas, factories are also entrusted. Large industrial cities came into being therefore the population increased, like the Pothwar Plateau in Pakistan.

(vi) Water reserves

Most of the population of the world is living around water reserves. For example, the largest and most densely populated city, Karachi is located along the coast of the Arabian Sea. In Punjab and Sindh, cities have sprung up near the rivers. Shortage of water in areas distant from water reserves leads to less population.

(vii) Trade and industrial areas

The areas, which are located near trade highways, have an increasing population. Besides land routes, sea and air routes hold great importance. Therefore, those cities and areas, which have large seaports and airports along with trade markets, increase in population. Those areas where industries are located provide sources of income and so have more population. Faisalabad has become the 3rd largest city of Pakistan due its industrial. Industries are also one of the reasons for the densitys population of Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala and Sialkot etc.

(viii) Political and social conditions

The areas, which are heavily populated, have peaceful political conditions to the people. Social freedom and economic facilities are available. Sometimes for religious, political or social reasons people are forced to move from one area to another. Like the migration of millions of Muslims from India to Pakistan at the time of partition who settled in different areas of Pakistan.

Q.3 Write a note on the rural and urban distribution of Population.

Ans. The Rural and Urban Distribution of Population

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan2011 12 one third of the total population of Pakistan lived in cities. Approximately67.55 million populations of Pakistan lives in cities, while the rest lives in villages.

(i) Urban population

Urban population where the average density per square km is5000 or more are enjoying the faci.ities of civic life.

Facilities like electricity, gas, telephone, roads etc.are more but better in cities than in villages.

At present, the population of cities is increasing rapidly. People move to cities for better facilities of education, medical and livelihood but also for raising their standard of living.

The population of Lahore, Karachi, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Rawalpindi and Gujranwala etc., has increased quickly in the past few years.

(ii) Rural population

Rural population can be defined as the people who live in small villages and far from areas where civic scarce amenities are scarce. Two-thirds of the population of Pakistan lives in villages, and depends on agriculture for their livelihood. There is a scarcity of facilities like water, electricity, schools, colleges, hospitals, and trade centres in villages.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN URBAN & RURAL POPULATION

Rural Life	Urban Life
1. The civic facilities in villages are scarce as compared to the cities.	1. The civic amenities in the cities are more as compared to villages.
2. Educational facilities are scarce in rural areas.	2. Educational especially higher education facilities are more in the urban areas.
3. Health facilities are also scarce in the rural areas.	3. Health facilities are more in the urban areas.
4. There is no proper sewerage system in the rural areas.	4. There is proper and better facilities of sewerage system in the cities.
5. There is a lack of recreational facilities in the villages.	5. Parks, large grounds and other recreational facilities are available in the cities.
6. There are less employment Opportunities in the villages	6. There are more job opportunities in the cities because govt. & private offices, large-scale industries are there in the cities.

Rural	Urban
There is lack of trading activities in the villages because there are no markets in the villages.	All the big markets and the other trade centers are only in the big cities.
Living Standard of people in the villages is very low.	Living Standard of the people living in the cities is very high.
Village life is very simple	Hypocrisy and formalities are dominant in the urban life.
There are fewer problems in the villages due to widely spaced population.	There are a lot of problems in the cities as it is densely populated.
There is no problem of traffic or pollution in the rural life.	Major problems of traffic and pollution in the cities.
In the rural areas prices are very reasonable and affordable.	In the urban areas prices are very exorbitant and unaffordable for masses.

According to the census of 1998, composition and geographical distribution of urban and rural population is given below:

Administrative Unit	Population in 1998 (In thousands)	Rural population	Urban population	Average percentage of population
Pakistan	132352	89316	43036	100.0
Punjab	73621	50602	23019	55.6
Sindh	30440	15600	14840	23.0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	17744	14750	2994	13.4
Balochistan	6566	4997	1569	5.0
Islamabad	805	276	529	0.6
FATA	3176	3091	850	2.4

GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

(i) Male Ratio in the Population of Pakistan:

Census report of 1998, the males constitute 45% of the total population while according to the survey report of 2011-12 male ratios is 51%.

(ii) Female Ratio in the Population of Pakistan:

As per Census of 1998, the females constituted 55% of the total population while according to the survey report 2011-12 female ratio was 49%.

(iii) Ratio of male in urban areas

We have a larger number of males in the urban areas while rural areas

have a low number of males. Male move to urban areas from rural areas in search of work. They get settled in urban areas for their livelihoods are education.

(iv) Growth ratio of males

The rate of birth of males in Pakistan is much more than female. By this factor, male population was 58%. This increase is still small as compared to each of the underdeveloped countries each of the under developed countries.

EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN

Q.4. What of Pakistan, do you know about the educational structure of Pakistan?

Ans. Educational structure of Pakistan

Education is the basic necessity of man. It is not only a general process of reading and teaching, but also a constant process through which a man is introduced to environment and culture to develop an association with them. The educational structure of Pakistan is divided into the following stages.

(i) Prep and Primary education

The education before Class One is called Prep. This usually includes children aged between 3 and 4 years.

(ii) Primary Education:

In Pakistan, the Primary education is imparted from class I to class V. The federal and provincial governments are trying to establish primary schools in every village so that all children are given similar educational opportunities. The government is taking necessary steps to enhance the financial investment for building facilities and to employ more teachers. Private sector is being encouraged to establish new educational institutions.

(iii) Education up to Middle Standard:

The education from VI to class VIII is called Middle Standard. Government is producing more facilities for this level. At this level, the technical education is also provided along with the general education.

(iv) Secondary Education:

The education of 9th and 10th class is called secondary education. To increase the educational facilities at this level, new secondary schools are being opened.

(v) Higher Secondary Education:

In colleges, the education, which is given in 1st year and 2nd year classes, is called intermediate education. Education has been divided into many groups at this level. For example, medical, engineering, arts, general

science group etc.

(vi) Procedure of Exams
The Class 5 and Class 8 exams are held under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. The exams of Class 9 to Class 12 are held under the supervision of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.

(vii) University Education
After Higher Secondary the University education commences. Many universities in the country have been established for education of this level. There are many types of university education. This education includes the degrees of B.A, B.S.C, M.A and M.S.c. Many colleges provide higher education as well. For professional studies students have to get admission to professional colleges. For subjects like Commerce, Agriculture and other arts related branches of knowledge, there are colleges and universities established for this purpose.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

Q.3: What are the problems of education and give their solutions?

Ans. Although Pakistan has made a considerable progress in the field of education, yet it is not free of problems that require an earliest possible solution. They are as under:

1. Low Literacy Rate:
The problem is that a major part of population of Pakistan is illiterate. The literacy rate is very low as compared to other neighbouring countries.

2. Low Standard of Education:
The second problem is low standard of education. There are many reasons for it.

For example:

i) Political appointed un-trained teachers with average abilities against polities quotas.
ii) Shortage of training institutes to develop better teaching skills.
iii) Shortage of good teachers,
iv) Insufficient facilities of laboratories and libraries
v) Defective examination system
vi) The sole purpose of getting a degree by passing an examination has become an important object of education. Many students use unfair means to pass an examination.

3. Lack of Quality Textbooks:
Third problem is the non-availability of quality books and necessary reference material. The curriculum is changed to make necessary changes in the courses to meet the challenges of changing times.
Mostly books are written in English language and the students remain

deprived of the quality books in Urdu.

4. Limited [illegible]

Fourth problem is the limited facilities of healthy extra curricular and social activities. Moreover the students, sometimes, indulge in group politics and non constructive activities, which produce negative effects on their education and training.

5. [illegible] for stud[illegible]

There is a lack of student counseling facility. Aptitude test should be ensured for every student, so that he may be admitted to the subjects he likes of this own free will professional skills to meet their future need. In schools and colleges the students select the subjects on the direction of their elders and friends sc they remain uninterested in their studies, chosen for them by their parents.

6. Limited [illegible] Resources

Pakistan is a developing country where the economical resources are very limited. Population is very high due to this reason Due to the lack of economic resources; education department faces a lot of problems.

7. Over Population

Pakistan is facing the problem of overpopulation. More educational institution should be aluminates illiteracy constructed. Students are not getting appropriate opportunities to study. The majority of students in Pakistan belong to poor andmiddle class families. Poor and financial are unable to send their children to school due to bad economic and financial conditions. This results in a low literacy rate.

8. Lack of [illegible]

Pakistan The educational institutions in government sectors are very less in number, especially in the rural areas. Due to this reason, students cannot acquire proper education.

9. Lack of Miscellaneous Educational Facilities

For education, other facilities are very important especially means of communication, water, electricity and the other facilities too. In Pakistan, there is a lack of miscellaneous Educational Facilities.

10. **Unemployment:**

According Pakistan, according to a survey nearly one Crore people are unemployed. So they prefer to do work and develop technical skills in their children during their school going age.

11. Lack of Science laboratories

In Pakistan, there is a lack of science laboratories, research centers and related equipments to science and technology. Due to this reason, after getting education we fail to develop skills in the students.

12. **Lack of Good Teachers:**

There is lack of experienced and highly qualified tutorial staff in Pakistan, particularly in schools of rural areas.

13. **Contradiction in Government Policies:**

In Pakistan, Governments change frequently due to the weak democratic system. Due to this reason, the policies of the Government's also change and there is no continuity in the policies of the government.

14. **Contract based Teacher:**

Govt. has employed teachers on contract basis who do not work hard to impart knowledge but just pass the time period of their contract.

15. **Respects to the Teacher in Society:**

Respect of teacher has not been maintained by Govt., which is spoiling ethical values and oriented students.

SOLUTION OR PROPOSAL

(i) **Education Facilities**

To take certain steps to increase the literacy rate in the country and provide the facilities of education throughout the country without any discrimination

(ii) **Improved Standard of Education**

To take certain steps to improve the standard of education, curriculum should be standardized and examination system should also be raised.

(iii) **Provision of Standardized Books**

The government should provide the standardized books to the students and encourage the people to write standard books.

(iv) **Extra Curricular Activities**

Provide extra curricular activities, and ban group politics among the students in their institutions.

(v) **Guidance of Subject Selection**

Provide the facility of subject selection and guide the students about their future.

(vi) **Budget of Education**

Increase the annual budget of education and provide maximum educational facilities to the students in Pakistan.

(vii) **Increase of Educational Institutions**

Government should increase the number of educational institutions in the country.

(viii) **Maximum Opportunities of Jobs**

Government should provide the maximum opportunities of jobs in the country to eliminate the unemployment in the country.

(ix) Science Laboratories

Government should provide the equipment related to the science laboratories and technical education to the institutions.

(x) Appointment of Qualified Teachers

Government should appoint qualified teachers in schools, colleges and universities.

(xi) Stability in Policies

Government should make the policies to enhance the education in the country on permanent basis.

(xii) Facilities to Teachers

Respect of teachers should be restored in the society.

GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED

To hasten the pace of educational development, the following are the measures taken by the government:

(i) Provision of free education

Provision of free education and textbooks from Prep to Secondary level.

(ii) Provision of scholarships

Provision of scholarships for students for their elementary education.

(iii) Restructuring of the curriculum

Restructuring of the curriculum keeping in view the future needs and on scientific basis.

(iv) Cooperation with governmental and private sector's

Cooperation with governmental and private sector and their wholehearted encouragement for the promotion of technical, vocational and scientific education.

(v) Standard of higher education

To improve the standard of higher education for socio-economic development, establishment of more and more universities for higher education, at governmental and private levels should be constructed.

(vi) Educational Foundation

Establishment of "Educational Foundation" for the solution of educational problems at national and provincial levels.

(vii) Information technology

Revolutionary efforts in the field of information technology.

HEALTH CONDITION'S IN PAKISTAN

Q.7. Write a note on the situation of Public Health in Pakistan.

Ans. Health conditions in Pakistan

Pakistan is a developing country. Population growth ratio is higher than its death ratio. According to government statistics, only 1% of national

budget goes to health sector. In this small budget, only one doctor can be arranged for 2000 patients.

(x) **Health department**
In Pakistan the health department is under the control of provincial government. Its head is the Health Minister. The Health Minister, together with the provincial cabinet, decides upon policies for the whole province.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN

Health department structure of Pakistan is given below:

(i) **Lady Health Visitors (LHV)**
Mostly population of Pakistan lives in villages. Health problems of females are much more as compared to males. So at village level Lady Health Visitors (LHV's) fulfill their duties.

(ii) **Rural Health Centres**
At primary level Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centres are established. Government is trying to setup Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centres in every village.

(iii) **Tehsil Headquarter and District Headquarter Hospitals**
District Governments control Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals and District Headquarter Hospitals at secondary level. These hospitals should be provided with full medical provided full facilities and medical care.

(iv) **Health institutes**
Besides these, teaching hospitals, mentalhealth institutes, cardiology institutes and children's hospitals are directly under the control of the provincial government.

(v) **Establishment of medical colleges and various medical institutions**
Presently there are many medical colleges and medical universities in the country which fulfill medical needs. Institute of Public Health and University of Health Sciences are established in Lahore. Pakistan Nursing Council, Medical, and Dental Council were established in Islamabad. Hospitals for heart diseases, burn units and mother and childcare units are built in the large cities of Pakistan. They provide timely medical aid to patients and are involved in the effort to save their lives.

(vi) **Eradication of diseases**
There are efforts underway in Pakistan (with the cooperation of the United Nations and other countries) for the eradication of polio, chicken pox, malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, cancer, leprosy, AIDS, dengue and other fatal diseases. For the eradication of polio, a drive was started in 1985, which is still being implemented.

(vii) **Facts and figures about medical facilities**
According to the facts and figures of 2011-12, a table of the medical

facilities in Pakistan is given below.

Total registered hospitals	972
Basic Health Units	5344
Dispensaries	4842
Mother and child health centres	909
Registered doctors	144901
Registered dentists	10580
Registered nurses	73244
One bed in a hospital	1707 persons per bed
Only one doctor	available for 1222 people
Only one dentist	available for 16854 people

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE HEALTH SECTOR

(i) **Abundance of diseases**
There is an abundance of diseases and the facilities for treatment are limited and sub standard.

(ii) **Overpopulation**
Another important reason for medical problems in Pakistan is overpopulation, which is much more as compared to developed countries. This over population has paralysed the medical structure of the country and we are faced with countless medical problems.

(iii) **Contagious and fatal diseases**
In Pakistan due to different contagious and fatal diseases, countless people die each year. Besides malaria, cholera and tuberculosis, illnesses like heart diseases, cancer and blood pressure are also becoming common.

(iv) **Imbalanced food**
Nutritional imbalance and poor health are creating a lack of immunity.

(v) **Adulteration of food items**
One important cause for diseases in Pakistan is the adulteration of food items. This leads to lower health standards in people.

(vi) **Health safety**
Due to illiteracy, people are not familiar with the rules of health safety. There are countless heaps of dirt and garbage everywhere. Houses are not properly ventilated.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS FACED BY THE HEALTH SECTOR

(i) **Government Measures for Public Health**
Presently, the government of Pakistan is taking keen interest and

necessary steps for provision of health facilities to general public. Important measures taken in this regard are as follows:

(i) **Establishment of Health Centers**
To provide basic facilities of health many health centers are being established.A larger budget should be allocated for the health sector.Hospitals should be provided with medical facilities. The problems of shortage of doctors and other staff should be overcome.

(ii) **Establishment of Maternity Centers**
Many maternity centers are being established to take better care of maternity problem.

(iii) **Efforts of NGOs**
Efforts are being made with mutual co-operation of Government and Non-Government Organizations to provide better health facilities to public.

(iv) **Services of UN and other International organization**
Many public health care programs are being launched with the help of UN and other international organization e.g. programs to control malarias, Small Pox, -T.B, Cholera, Aids and many other diseases.

(vi) **Health Policies And Plans**
Health policies and plans are being started by the government of Pakistan at national and provincial level. It includes provision of clean water for drinking, improvement in sewerage system, control of environmental pollution, provision of medicines at cheap prices etc.

(vii) **Non-qualified doctors**
Non-qualified doctors (popularly called 'quacks') should be discouraged. The people should be made aware of the problems that such non-qualified doctors can create for patients.

MAJOR FEATURES OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Q.8. What are the Major features of Pakistani society and culture?

Ans. ***Meanings of culture***
The identity of a country is due to its culture. When the people of a nation live together for a long period of time then they have the following similar points: mutual values, tradition's and customs, local laws, entertainments, sports, arts and rules of community life. These special aspects make a nation different and distinct from other nations.

(i) **According to Edward Tyler**
Edward Tyler has given this definition of culture:

"Culture is related to all types of knowledge and arts, laws and beliefs, traditions and customs. It is also related to the thoughts and actions of humans".

Culture is a whole and it thrives due to the intentional or unintentional actions of people living in an area. In this way their beliefs, customs and

traditions, knowledge and arts, Lawsuit social behaviours are included in it. The prominent characteristics of a Pakistani

(ii) **Main Features of Pakistani culture**

Islam has a great influence on Pakistani Culture. The reflection of Islamic Civilization can be seen in the food, dress, customs, arts and religious interests of Pakistani people. Despite this, Pakistani Culture is a beautiful mixture of East and West. Its main features are given below:-

(iii) **Religious Solidarity and Human Freedom**

The majority of population is Muslim. Religion is that strong string that gives strength to national unity, solidarity and religious feelings. All the Pakistanis are tied up with the everlasting relation of brotherhood, love and friendship.

(iv) **Social values**

In all of the province, and areas of Pakistan, excellent and individual social values are found. Respect for elders, love for the youth and showing respect for women are our values. People share each other's grief and joy. In rural areas, Panchayats (comprise of elders of the village) who solve many disputes at the local level.

(v) **Foods**

Some foods are more popular in various areas than the others. Normally people use simple food. However, in wedding ceremonies and other functions, very formal meals are served.In the Punjab and Sindh vegetables, pulses, meat and rice are favoured. In Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa people eat meat, dry and fresh fruits, wheat, barley and rice. For drinking people prefer milk and butter milk(lassi) in the Punjab. In Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa people prefer green tea (Kehwa). Half a century back Saiji and KarahiGosht were dishes limited to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Northern Punjab. Now these dishes are consumed from Peshawar to Karachi and Quetta. Pakistani people enjoy eating meat.

(vi) **Religious uniformity**

When Saints spread Islam in the subcontinent, many people embraced Islam. At the present time there is a religious uniformity in Pakistan. Pakistan's most important recognition is Islam even while there are regional, provincial, linguistic, racial and other basis. They give comparatively little importance to caste and creed, colour and race and regional classes. The constitution of Pakistan gives complete protection to the minorities. Along with religious uniformity in Pakistan there is religious tolerance as well.

(v) **Mixed culture**

In the past people who settled in areas which now comprise Pakistan came from different areas. Whichever group came, it brought with it its customs,

traditions, festivals, dress, food and style of living. These groups had an influence on each other and a mixed culture emerged.

[illegible]

Pakistani dresses are made keeping in mind climatic and religious needs. In the rural areas of Punjab, men wear dhoti, kurta, shalwar, kameez and turban. Women like to wear dupatta, shalwar and kurta. In urban areas shalwarkameez, pants and coat, sherwani and waist coat are preferred. A shalwar with many folds is preferred in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. Women like to wear embroidered clothes. On the occasion of a wedding, the bridal dresses are very beautiful.

[illegible]

Countless fairs and urses are organized each year in Pakistan. These fairs and urses reflect our cultural heritage. The urs of the great saints. Hazrat Data GanjBaksh Ali Hajvery, Hazrat Farid-ud-Din ShakrGanj, Hazrat Shah Rukn Aalim Multani, Hazrat Baha-udDinZikriya Multani, Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain (MelaCharaghan), Hazrat Sayedin Shah, Hazrat Sarmast in Sindh, Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai in Sindh are held yearly. The annual fair of Sibbi is also very famous.

[illegible]

The Pakistani teams of cricket, hockey, and squash etc. are world famous. The tournaments of different sports are held at district, divisional, provincial and the national level. Polo is extremely popular in Gilgit and the Northern Areas.

(ix) Religious festivals

The majority of the population of Pakistan are Muslims. They celebrate their different religions and social festivals with fervour. These festivals include Eid-ul-Fiter, Eid-ulAzha, Eid-Milad-un-Nabi, Shab-e-Meraj and Shab-e-Baraat. These festivals are an important part of our centuries old culture. Youm-e-Ashura is observed with religious solemnity and dignity.

(x) Customs and traditions

Marriage is an Islamic obligation and on a specific day the custom of Nikah is observed. As soon as a Muslim child is born the Azan (call to Prayer) is recited in his/her ear so that he/she realizes that due to the blessings of Allah Almighty he/she is born into a Muslim family. When a Muslim passes away, relatives, near and dear ones and acquaintances gather at the deceased's house. After Namaz-e-Janaza, the deceased is buried. For Isaal-e-Sawaab, Quran Khwani is arranged. In Pakistan all minorities have the right to observe the customs of marriage, death etc according to their religious traditions.

(xi) Different arts

Some important buildings of Pakistan which are an attraction for tourists, such as the tomb of the Quaid-e-Azam (Karachi), Alfalah Building, Badshahi Mosque, Shahi Qila, Wapda House (all in Lahore), Faisal Mosque (Islamabad). Handicrafts have great importance in Pakistan. Men and women make handicrafts. These handicrafts are much appreciated inforeign countries. The art of painting in Pakistan is very unique. It is considered Pakistan's identity. In the art of calligraphy famous calligraphists in. Pakistan have created unrivalled master pieces. Works of art of painting and calligraphy belonging to Mughal times and modern times are displayed in the Lahore Museum and Shahi Qila.

COMMONALITY IN REGIONAL CULTURES LEADING TO NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND COHESION

Q.9. What do you know about national Integration and cohesion? Which factors are necessary for national integration?

Ans. Common factors in Regional Cultures Leading to National Integration and Cohesion

Muslims entered South Asia and Hindustan and this region with the golden light of Islam. Muslims gave the best code of life to these people in which Tauheed, equality, brotherhood, justice and truth have central position. Pakistanis in spite of speaking Punjabi, Balochi, Sindhi and Pashto are one brotherhood and strongly linked by the relation of belief and religion.

[illegible]

(i) Definition of National integration

People of any area, region or country are molded in such a way, that they prefer their national identity on their racial and regional identity. In this process, different single units and parts are changed totally. It refers to the combine efforts of all the individuals to improve their country.

(ii) Religious Relation

The people of Pakistan are though living in different areas, posses a common religion. Majority of Pakistani nation is Muslim i.e. about 98%. Because of this factor national integration in this nation is dominant.

فرد قائم ربط ملت سے ہے تنہا کچھ نہیں
موج ہے دریا میں اور بیرون دریا کچھ نہیں

(iii) Provincial cultures

All four provinces of Pakistan have their different cultures. There are differences in civilization to some extent, present in their customs and traditions and lifestyles. In spite of regional and linguistic differences, with the passage of time regional cultural similarities are progressing. Despite living in different regions people have the feeling of being close to each other and have a sense of being linked to each other. This gives birth to integration and cohesion. National identity is strengthened.

(iv) Era of Muslim rulers

During the period of Muslim rulers science, literature, music painting, architecture, calligraphy and linguistics flourished to a great extant remarkable contributions of Muslim artists is our cultural heritage and they have become our identity. The feeling of brotherhood is found in the

people of Pakistan. Inspite of their regional and cultural differences (Saraiki, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathan, Baloch) the common faith among them maintains an atmosphere of unity.

(v) **Educational System**

Our educational system, the subjects and topics taught are also a source of focusing attention on cultural similarities. This increases joint cultural values. For the growth of culture the minds of children are trained on national lines. Common cultural values are infused them.

(vi) **Regional Mystical (Sufiana) poetry and literature**

Our regional mystical poetry and literature is also a source of expression of our common cultural heritage. There are lessons of mysticism, humanity, peace and justice, love and cooperation in the works of all authors and poets of national and regional languages. The poets include Hazrat Sultan Bahu, Baba Bulley Shah and Waris Shah from the Punjab, Hazrat SachalSarmast and Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai from Sindh, Rahman Baba from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gul Khan Naseer from Balochistan. All these religious figures gave the same teachings of love, attachment and brotherhood.

(vii) **Urdu language as cohesion**

Urdu language is not associated with a specific region or racial group of Pakistan. It is spoken and understood all over Pakistan. It is Pakistan's national as well as the language of communication. People of Pakistan have a special relation with it and a liking for it. After the creation of Pakistan, Urdu was given the status of the national language. For its development and propagation Urdu has been made the source of education. The establishment of the Federal Urdu University holds a prominent place in the progress of Urdu. It plays an effective role as a language for education, and for official use.

اُردو ہے جس کا نام ہمیں جانتے ہیں داغ
سارے جہاں میں دھوم ہماری زباں کی ہے

(viii) **Source of Communication:**

Source of communication are those means by which we transfer our message and views from one person or place to another. For example radio. T.V., telephone, wireless, newspapers, transport and magazines. Cultural similarities prosper due to this and national integrity, is prompted.

(ix) **Plays and Recreations:**

Our recreations, hobbies of leisure time and plays resemble with one another. Hockey, Cricket, Football, Tennis and Wrestling etc. are equally popular. The people of all regions take interest in these games so they have achieved national status. Plays indicate our common culture.

MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

Q.10. What are the Major Social Problems of Pakistan?

Ans. Major Social Problems of Pakistan

Some big social problems of Pakistan are given below:

(i) Inflation

The fast growing population of Pakistan is showing negative effects on its per capita income. Opportunities for savings are fewer and the standard of living is falling.

(ii) Disorderly state of health and cleanliness

Many precious lives are lost each year due to the disorderly state of health and cleanliness. People lack about the awareness of health.

(iii) Illiteracy and ignorance

People cannot differentiate between right and wrong due to illiteracy, and cannot play an important role in the economic development of the country.

(iv) Weak economy

A lot of people are unemployed due to illiteracy and weak economy. This leads to turmoil in the country.

(v) Poverty

There is a lack of appropriate employment opportunities and due to poverty the living standard of people is low. For the eradication of poverty it is important that new employment opportunities should be created and resources for unemployment be improved.

(vi) Unequal distribution of wealth

Unequal distribution of wealth leads to the rich getting richer and the poor becoming poorer.

(vii) Economic Backwardness

Economic Backwardness is the main hurdle in developing its National Unity. Every one is looking for employment. No one cares for other's rights and difficulties except his own. Not only authority is misused to become richer means of corruption are adopted fro this.

(viii) Lack of Political Awareness

Since the emergence of Pakistan, there has been a political turmoil in the country coordination Pakistan. In these circumstances, neither political awareness of the people and politicians could be developed, nor could the political training be promoted. That's why the real spirit of the Pakistani Nation could not be created.

(ix) Inequality between Provinces and Regions

There is a lack of equality between four provinces and allied areas from development perspectives. Its main reason is the lack of resources in different provinces. This creates hurdle in national integration.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LANGUAGES

Q.11. Write a note on Urdu language and prove that national language is a source of unity and uniformity.

Ans **Urdu Language**

People of Pakistan have different languages but have one religion. They have one relation and one language. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. Urdu is not only a language, which is used as medium of expression but also an identity of the Pakistani nation.

(i) **Meaning of Urdu**

"Urdu" is a Turkish word and it means a "Lashker" (An Army).

(ii) **Origin of Urdu Language**

Its origin is traced to the period of the Islamic Govt. of South Africa.

(iii) **Emergence of Urdu**

Muslim rulers recruited people of different areas in their Army. It included Arabs, Irani's, Turks, Indian's, Afghani's, Punjabi's, Sindhi's, Balochi's, Pathan's and Bengalis people etc. they had their own language. They selected those words to express their intentions, which could easily be understandable to each other. By mixing different dialects, a new language came into being. That was called "Lashkery Language". It was later named as "Urdu".

کیوں نہ سمجھیں اہل دل اس کو زبان مشترک
ہے مئی ہر رنگ کے پھولوں کی اردو میں مہک

Name of Urdu Language

As it changed during deferent periods names, it changed in nature as well.

(i) **Hindi**

Amir Khusro is considered to be an ancient poet. In his period, Urdu was known as Hindi.

(ii) **Reekhta**

When it was called Reekhta, Mushafee was famous.

(iii) **Urdu-e-Muala**

At the time of its being called Urdu-e-Muala, Mirza Ghalib and Zauq were famous poets.

(iv) **Lashkari**

In 1647 Shah Jahan appointed Delhi as his capital instead of Agra. This led to people speaking Lashkari and Delhi languages living in the same environment. The emperor suggested that this environment be called Urdu-e-Muala. Therefore the languages being spoken there were called Urdu-e-Muala or Dehalvi languages.

(v) Deccani and Gujrati

When this language reached Deccan and.Gujrat, it was also called Deccani and Gujrati. Seeing its popularity the rich people made special efforts for its development.

In this way it rose from being a language of daily communication to the level of being a language in which literature was written, therefore it ultimate by became a literary language.

میرا جو بن تم نے لیا تم نے اپنا غم کر دیا
غم نے مجھے ایسا کیا جیسا پتنگا آگ پر ہو (امیر خسرو)

BEGINNING OF URDU POETRY

(i) First Deewan of Urdu

According to modem research Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah, the owner of Golconda, compiled the first Deewan (collection ofpoetry).

(ii) Wali Deccani

The Deccan poet, Wali Deccani, is included in the early poets of Urdu.

(iii) Deccani poets

The Deccani poets who widened the horizon of Urdu literature include Mirza Muhammad Rafi Sauda, Mir Taqi Mir and Khawaja Mir Dard.

خوب رو خوب کام کرتے ہیں
اک نگاہ میں غلام کرتے ہیں

ریختے کے تمہی استاد نہیں ہو غالب
کہتے ہیں اگلے زمانے میں کوئی میر بھی تھا

(iv) Poets of Oudh and Lucknow

Besides Delhi and Deccan the popularity of Urdu spread to the states of Oudh and Luknow. Along with Ghazal (collection of couplets) the art of Marsiya telling (elegy) thrived as well. Urdu was blessed with poets like Anees and Dabir.

مری قدر کر اے زمین سخن
کہ میں نے تجھے آسمان کر دیا

(v) Development in Nazm (Poem)

In the early decades of the 19th century there was great development in Nazm (thematic poem). writing. During this time esteemed poets like Zauq, Mirza Ghalib and Bahadur Shah Zafar were born. Along with his Ghazal, Mirza Ghalib's prose is an important treasure of Urdu literature. In this age MaulanaHaali wrote the Musaddas (a poem of 6 line units) and shook the whole nation to make them realize their great heritage.

ہیں اور بھی دنیا میں سخنور بہت اچھے
کہتے ہیں کہ غالب کا ہے انداز بیاں اور

(vi) **Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal**

The philosophy and poetry of Allama Iqbal (poet of the east) rose. Through his poetry he tried to convince the Muslims of South Asia that they were the inheritors of an esteemed cultural, civil and ideological inheritance. Allama Iqbal wrote his poetry in Urdu and Persian both. His poetry was so popular amongst the people that some persons had even memorized his lengthy poems. After Allama Iqbal, under the influence of modem literature, a progressive movement started in Urdu literature.

ایک ہوں مسلم حرم کی پاسبانی کے لیے ،

نیل کے ساحل سے لے کر تابخاک کاشغر

(vii) **The role of prose writers in the development of Urdu**

After the 1857 War of Independence there was a prominent change in the political and social conditions. A new direction was taken by the creative Urdu literature.

(viii) **Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**

Owing to the Aligarh Movement started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, along with Muslims social development, the prose of Urdu literature developed prominently.

Sir Syed and his contemporaries experimented with Urdu Nazm and prose and introduced Urdu in new forms. In this age the nation's pain and feelings were presented collectively. At the same time MaulanaShibli presented Islamic history in a new manner.

(ix) **Beginning of Independent Urdu Literature**

During the struggle for independence and after the creation of Pakistan, there was an atmosphere of freedom and confidence in the development of Urdu literature. Different authors wrote prominent works in their forms of literature. The forms worth mentioning include research and criticism, poetry, novel writing, drama writing and story writing.

REGIONAL LANGUAGE

Q.3 Write a note on Punjabi language.

Ans. Punjabi Language

Punjabi language is spoken in the province of Punjab. It is spoken throughout Punjab with slight variation of dialect of different areas.

(i) **Meaning, Origin and dialects of Punjabi Language**

Punjabi language means, "a language, which is spoken in adjacent areas of the land of five rivers". It is a primitive language an (ancient).

(ii) **Origin of Punjabi Language**

Its origin is traced in ancient civilization of "Harapai or Dravari". Punjabi now is a developed form of "Harapai" or "Dravari".

(iii) Major dialects of Punjabi language

There are six major dialects of Punjabi language i.e. Majhi, Multani or Siraiki, Pothohari, Chhachi, Dhanni and Shahpuri. Majhi dialect of Punjabi language is spoken in Lahore and its surrounding areas.

(iv) **Beginning and kinds of Punjabi Literature**

Origin of Punjabi literature is traced to the era of Mahmood Ghaznavi. In beginning, it was considered as language of Muslim theosophies and Hindu Jogis. Hazrat FaridGunjShukkar played an important role in promoting Punjabi language. Punjabi literature consists of three kinds, i.e. poetry, prose and Folk literature.

(v) **Punjabi Poetry**

In Punjabi literature, poetry has an important place. Punjabi poetry not only reflects the social matters but also emotions of people.

(vi) **Description of Mysticism in Punjabi Poetry**

Muslim Sufia-e-Karam has described mysticism extensively in Punjabi poetry. Hazrat FaridGunjShukkar is an important figure in this regard. Theme of his poetry is love, mysticism and patriotism. Other Sufia-e-Karam is Shah Hussain, Sultan Bahu and Bulay Shah. Besides mysticism, their poetry also reflects the social and moral values. That's why; their poetry is very popular among people.

(vii) **Famous Punjabi Poets**

Some of the famous poets of Punjabi language include:

Baba FaridShakar,GanjBaksh ,Shaikh Ibrahim, Farid, SaniMadhu, Madho Lal Hussain, Hazrat Sultan Bahoo, Baba Bhullay Shah, Ali Haider, Waris Shah, Baba Farid Ganj-e-Shakar

(viii) **Importance of Punjabi Poetry and Its Literary Forms**

Punjabi poetry presents a complete picture regarding its expression. No such example is available in world's literature. Punjabi poets expressed themselves through the medium of verse or the forms identical to it. These are Kafi, Dhola, Waar, Ghori, Satthi, Toppa, Sumi, Ode etc.

(ix) **Punjabi Folk Literature and its Importance**

In Punjabi literature Folk literature has an important role. Folk literature represents the historical, economic, religious and social life of Punjab effectively. Important poets and their works are as follows:

Heer Ranja	Waris Shah
SasiPunu	Hashim Shah
Sohni Mahiwaal	Fazal Shah
Mirza Sahiban	Hafiz Barkhurdar

(x) **Punjabi Novel**

Many Punjabi writers have written Punjabi novels. Important novel writers are Dabeer Singh, Mareen Singh, and Syedan Baksh Minhas.

(xi) **Punjabi Prose**

A lot of work was done before 20th Century regarding Punjabi prose. That work was restricted to religious knowledge only. Later, different people played a very important role in Novel Writing, Drama Writing, Story Writing, Research and Criticism and in other literary forms. At present, Radio and Television is playing a very important role in the development of modern Punjabi drama. On the other hand, Punjab University is also conducting the degree level courses of Punjabi Language e.g. M.A, Ph.D

SINDHI LANGUAGE

Q.4 Write a note on Sindhi language

Ans. Sindhi Language

Sindhi is the language of Sindh Province. It is one of the most ancient languages of South Asia. According to linguistic experts, Sindhi Language belongs to Aryahi Language family.

(i) **Beginning of Sindhi Language**

It was spoken as early as BC 2000. As it is an ancient language, it has a rich vocabulary and literature It is spoken by not less than one crore people.

(ii) **Influence of other languages on Sindhi**

Sindhi has a prominent influence of -Dravari", "Sanskrit", "Unani", "Persian", "Irani", and other ancient languages and cultures. Presently, it has strong influence of Arabic and Persian Languages. It is a mixture of different languages.

(iii) **Dialects Of Sindhi Language**

Sindhi language has its different dialects.

(a) In lower Sindh

In lower Sindh and Rajisthani areas, Lari, Kauchi, Thari, Vacholi and Kathiawari dialects are being used.

(b) Adjacent areas of Baluchistan and Sindh

Similarly, Jogali, Fikri, Lori, Gandavi, Lasi, Kaichi and Chennai are the Sindhi dialects used in different adjacent areas of Baluchistan and Sindh. Other famous accents are Kohistani and Siraiki.

(iv) **Standard dialect and script of Sindhi language**

Standard dialect of Sindhi language is "Sahathi". Script of Sindhi language is invented by preachers of the Islamic Sect. This script consists of 40 letters. This script is named as "Maimatuki" or "Khobiki".

(v) **Historical importance of Sindhi languages**

Sindhi was considered as the most developed and refined language in South Asia before the dawn of Islam. After arrival of Muslims, not only Arabic flourished throughout Sindh but Sindhi was also developed considerably. Sindhi language has a distinction that first ever Sindhi translation of Quran was done by Akhwand Aziz Ullah .and later in 1970, done by Maulvi Ahmed Malah.

(vi) **Beginning of Sindhi literature and its kinds**

Early development of Sindhi literature in South Asia was started after the invasion of Mahmood Ghaznavi, lot of work on literature and religious thoughts in Sindhi language was done during 1050-1350. In the early period of Sindhi literature, most of the writers wrote on topics of Patriotism, Bravery, Determination, Self Esteem and Spiritual beliefs. However, Sindhi literature is consists of poetry and prose.

(vii) **Different forms of Sindhi poetry**

There were seven famous forms of Sindhi Poetry, i.e. Daastan, Qisa, Bait, Sortthe, Gatha, Dohray and Ginan, wahi; Kafi and Maulood were also considered as famous forms of Sindhi poetry. However, Ginan a form in which Ismaili preachers preached Islam.

(viii) **The golden era of Sindhi poetry**

Era from and of 17th Century to the end of 18th Century was considered as golden period of Sindhi poetry. Abdul Wahab (Sachal Sarmast) and Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai were the famous and great poet's of this era.

PROMINENT POETS OF SINDHI

(i) **Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai**

Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai was a great poet of Sindhi Language. Basis of their poetry was the old Sindhi fables. His famous work was "Shah Jo Risalo".

(ii) **Abdul Wahab (Sachal Sarmast)**

The second great poet of Sindhi language was Sachal Sarmast. He used six different languages for poetry i.e. Urdu, Sindhi, Hindi, Siraiki, Punjabi and Persian. He gave the lesson of oneness of God in his poetry.

3. **Beginning and development of Sindhi prose**

Sindhi prose literature had been started before the advent of Islam. However, in its progress, teachers, preachers and Ullema played an important role. Famous prose writers were i.e. Maulana Abdul Hassan Sindhi, Makhdum Muhammad Hashim and Mirza Qalich Beg.

FAMOUS PROSE WRITERS OF SINDHI LANGUAGE

(i) **Maulana Abdul Hassan Sindhi**

Efforts and services of Maulana Abdul Hassan Sindhi for promotion of Sindhi prose are unforgettable. He invented a new Sindhi script consisting of 52 letters on the basis of Arabic Script. Present Sindhi script has a

resemblance with the Arabic Script.

(ii) **Makhdum Muhammad Hashim:**

Makhdum Muhammad Hashim was a great religious scholar. He wrote about 150 books in Sindhi and Persian. His books were included in the curriculum at AlAzhar University (Cairo), the biggest seat of Islamic learning in the world.

(iii) **Mirza Qalich Beg**

He wrote many books and translated many books of different languages. He also wrote books on subject's of Geography, History, Biography, Dictionary, Grammar, Drama, Novel, Research etc. He wrote about 400 books covering a variety of subject's.

(iv) **Scientific and literary development of Sindhi language**

After arrival of the English in South Asia, scientific and literary assets of Sindhi language developed a lot. Ruling period of the English, comprehensive work was done on variety of subjects in Sindhi Language. It helped in increasing the firmness of Sindhi language.

(v) **Efforts of Modern Literacy Inclinations on Sindhi Language**

Like other language's Sindhi language is also influenced by modern literary criticism's. A lot of work is done on modern Drama writing, literary research fiction writing etc., after emergence of Pakistan.

PASHTO LANGUAGE

Q.5 Write a note on Pushto language.

Ans. Pashto Language

Pashto is spoken in the province of Sarhad and Tribal areas. Speaker of this language is known as "Pushtoon or Pakhtoon".

(i) **Origin of Pashto language.**

Origin of Pashto language is traced in the Afghan area known as Bakht Pashto nearly five thousand years ago. That's why; Pashto derived its name from it. Originally known as Bakhta and later known as Pashto.

Pashto alphabetic letters

During the period of Mahmood Ghaznavi, Saif Ullah devised a script, which is still in use. Pashto alphabets are 43 in number.

(ii) **Dialects of Pashto Language**

Pashto has three major dialects, which are as follows;

1.	North Eastern Dialect	Spoken in North East of NWFP
2.	South Western Dialect	Spoken in South West of NWFP
3.	Zia Tribes Dialect	Spoken by Zia Tribes

(iii) **Pashto Poetry and Songs**

Pashto is an ancient language. The first Pashto Book is "PattaKhazana" written in the later half of the 18th Century. The first Pashto poet was

"Ameer Karor".

(iv) **Favorite themes of Pashto poetry**

Favorite themes of Pashto poetry are, modesty, bravery, war and mysticism. "Mula Mast" is considered as first leader of mysticism.

(v) **Traditional songs**

Traditional songs are also a great asset of Pashto, poetry. There are many different forms of traditional song, e.g. Charbitha, Tappa, Naimiakoi etc. many poets have used these different forms of traditional songs as themes in their poetry. Noor Din and Mula Maqsood are prominent among those.

(vi) **Development of Pashto Prose**

Although Pashto is an old language but its literature is comparatively a new one. After independence education spread rapidly and Pashto literature received a great boost. The Pashto Academy Peshawar, some other literary societies and educational institutions such as Islamia College Peshawar helped develop Pashto literature.

(vii) **Great Poets of Pashto Language**

Two great and most prominent poets of Pashto language are Khushal Khan Khattak and Rehman Baba. Their work is a milestone in Pashto is a literature. Their poetry is read and heard with great zeal.

(ix) **Khushal Khan Khattak**

Khushal Khan Khattak was a great and famous poet of Pashto Literature. He wrote about different aspects of life, like love and love of God, Warism, Mysticism, Morality, Bravery, Freedom etc.

(x) **Rehman Baba**

The second great poet of Pashto Literature was Rehman Baba. He was a poet of religious nature. He was deeply involved in love and mysticism of world's creation.

(xi) **Advance Study in Pashto:**

After the emergence of Pakistan, under the influence of modern education, the writers, who possessed new ideas and thoughts did prominent work in writing a Pashto dictionary, grammar writing, biography, short story writing, novel and drama. An institution named Pushto Academy is a part of Peshawar University. It serves the language and literature.

BALOCHI LANGUAGE

Q.6 Write a note on Balochi language.

Ans. **Beginning Of Balochi Language and Its Dialects**

The Language spoken in Balochistan Province is called Balochi Language.

Balochi Language belongs to "Aryai Language family".

(i) **Dialects of Balochi Languag**

Two important dialects of Balochi Language dialects are "Sulemani" and "Makrani".

(ii) **Script of Balochi Language**

In spite of the fact that Balochi is a very old Language but its script was introduced much later. Its Script was devised after creation of Pakistan by amending the script already in use.

(iii) **Beginning of Balochi literature and its kinds**

Linguists do not agree on any period of its beginning. Although Balochi literature is an old literature but in the 18th century it was produced in written form is an ancient. Balochi Literature consists of the poetry and prose.

(iv) **Famous Poets of Balochi**

Gul Khan Nasir, Mast Tawakkli, Mir Chalkar Khan Rind, Hassan ZinduMehad, MullaZuhairDashti and Zahoor Shah Hashmi are the prominent poets of the Balochi language.

(v) **Balochi Poetry and its forms**

Balochi poetry is divided into three types:

(i) **Epic Poetry**

Epic poetry includes subjects like Courage, Bravery, Modesty, Determination etc. Second type of Balochi poetry is

(ii) **Romantic Poetry**

It consists Romantic Poems and Lyrics, Romantic Songs, Ghazals etc.

(iii) **Narrative Poetry**

It consists of folk tales, narrative's of wars etc.

(iv) **Prominent poets**

Prominent poet's regarding such poetry is "Mast Twakli".

(v) **Role of the Britishers in introducing old Balochi Poetry**

In 1840, Mr. Leith started introducing old Balochi poetry. Individually, Services of Mr. Gortage, Mr. Temple, and Mr. Bruce are also prominent in the promotion of Balochi Literature.

(vi) **Classic Balochi Prose**

Classic prose has a great important in Balochi Literature. Tales of Mir Chaaker Khan, Hassan ZinduShilli, HamalRinduMinhad, Pairung-o-gharaan and NazshahMuridWahani are very popular in Balochi Classic Prose.

(vii) **First Balochi Book**

After creation of Pakistan, the first Balochi Book was published by SherKamsarMuri. In his book, he wrote about History and Literature of Balochi Language.

(viii) **Balochi Language, Literature and Journalism and it development**

Balochi Language and literature was developed after the creation of Pakistan. Balochi Script was finalized after the emergence of Pakistan. After Pakistan's foundation, Balochi Language played an important role in the emergence field of Journalism. The first magazine of Balochi language was published in 1960.

It gave a new trend to Balochi language literature and Balochi journalism. The Balochistan University, Baluch language Academy, Quetta Radio and TV are playing important roles in its progress.

KASHMIRI LANGUAGE

Q.7 Describe the five phases of Kashmiri language.

Ans. **Evolution and History of Kashmiri Literature**

History of Kashmiri Literature and its evolution consisted of 'five phases which are discussed below:

(i) **Phase of Songs**

The first phase of Kashmiri literature is known as the "Phase of Songs". Traditional/ Folk Songs got promoted in this phase. Poetry of this era has an expression of social feelings and thoughts. In Kashmiri accent, this phase is called as "Roof" or "Bor.

(ii) **Phase of ShattiGanth**

The second phase of Kashmiri literature is known as "Phase of ShattiGanth". Writings of this phase are based upon theme of "Allahiat"... Poet of that period and also First poet of Kashmiri poetry was "ShattiGanth: Therefore, this phase of Kashmiri literature was been given the name of "ShattiGanth"

(iii) **Phase of Kashmiri Romantic Tales**

The third phase of Kashmiri literature is consists of Romantic tales. This trend was set by "Aiba Khatoon". She was a famous poetess of the third phase of Kashmiri literature. During this period, tales of Persian and Arabic language were also expressed up in Kashmiri style. Regarding this, "Armni Lal" and "Mula Fakir" were prominent figures.

(iv) **Phase of Kashmiri Spiritual Literature**

The fourth phase of Kashmiri literature is called the "Phase of Kashmiri Spiritual Literature" A lot of work was done on spiritualism. Important and prominent figure of this era was "Mahmood Gaami:

(v) **Phase of Modern Kashmiri Literature**

The fifth phase is known as the "Phase of Modern Kashmiri Literature". The fifth phase of Kashmiri -literature grew up under the shadow of modern literature. That's why it is called Kashmiri literature. It contains new trends in it. To modernize Kashmiri literature, services of "Ghulam Ahmed Mahjur" are prominent.

(vi) **Role of Other Languages in Kashmiri Literature**

Other languages also played an important role in development of Kashmiri language and literature. Many translation works were done in Kashmiri language. Recently, after translation of Persian Ghazal's and Musnavi's, Kashmiri poetry adopted these in its creative poetic forms. Facilities of Kashmiriat education and research are provided in Azad Kashmir University. According to modern research, the Kashmiri language is linked to the language of the Indus Valley.

(vii) **Famous Dialects**

It has several famous dialects from which Musalmanki, Hindki, Gandoro and Gami are more popular. Gandoro is considered to be a more literary dialect. Kashmiri literature is divided into the following five different eras: In the first era, folk songs were promoted. In this kind of poetry, the expression of the collective thinking and feeling of the Kashmiri society that is found, In the Kashmiri dialect, is called Rauf Yalol.

(viii) **Second era**

In the second era, topics of Ilahyat were written about. The famous poet of this era was ShatiKanth.

(ix) **Third era**

In the third era, the practice of giving a poetic touch to the stories of that romance that began. Hiba Khatoon was the major poetess of era In the poetic stories of this era, along with Kashmiri, Persian and Arabic stories were also presented in the Kashmiri language

(x) **Fourth era**

The fourth phase of Kashmiri literature is called as "Phase of Kashmiri Spiritual Literature" A lot of work was done on spiritualism. Prominent figure of this era was "Mahmood Gaami

(xi) **Fifth era**

The fifth era developed under the influence of modern literature. This retains new thoughts and trends. Ghulam Ahmed Mahjor holds a special position in this era. In addition to local creations in the Kashmiri literature, translations from other languages were done also. Iranian literature, especially after translations of ghazal and masnavi, was also adopted in Kashmiri poetry as a creative form. Kashmiriat is taught as a subject at the Azad Kashmir University

◆ SERAIKI

The Seraiki language is very primitive language. It is spoken on both sides of the River Indus in the central regions of Pakistan.

(i) **Areas of Seraiki Language**

Its main districts in the province of the Punjab are Mianwali, Bhakkar, Layyah, Dera Ghazi Khan, Raajanpur, Multan, Khanewal, Bahawalnagar,

Bahawalpur etc. Other than Punjab, it is used in the districts of the other three provinces too. For example in Sindh-Kashmore, Jacobabad and Sukkur, in Balochistan- Barkhan, Naseerabad and JhalMagsi, in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa-Dera Ismail Khan and Tank where a large number of people are Seraiki speaking.

(ii) **Famous poets of Seraiki**

The famous poets of Seraiki literature are Hazrat SachalSarmast (RA) and Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Fareed (RA).

(iii) **Seraiki literature**

Articles, short stories and dramas are being written in this language. This language too is developing at a rapid pace.

BRAHVI LANGUAGE

Q.17. Write a short note on Brahvi language.

Ans. Brahvi

In Pakistan, the majority of the people speaking the Brahvi language are living in the Kalat regions and its surrounding areas in the province of Balochistan.

(i) **Script of Brahvi**

Brahvi is commonly written in the Persian and Arabic script.

(ii) **Folk literature**

This language represents folk integrative is which the story of Laila Mor is more famous. In the eighteenth century, Malik Dada wrote 'TohfatulAjaib' which is considered to be the first precious standard literature in the Brahvi language. After this, MaulanaNabu Khan and Maulana Muhammad Dinpuri greatly added to the immense literary treasures of this language.

(iii) **Religious work in Brahvi**

In the Brahvi language, side by side with the translations of the Holy Quran, the writings on different religious topics are also present. Furthermore, newspaper and magazines have been published in it too.

(iv) **Famous writers of Brahvi**

The great Brahvi writers include Doctor Abdur Rahman Brahvi, Nadir QambraniPiral Muhammad Zubairani etc.

(v) **Education and research work**

For education and research in this language, the department of Brahvi is established in the Balochistan University.

(vi) **Promotion of Brahvi language**

The Brahvi Academy set up in Quetta is playing an important role in promoting the Brahvi language and literature.

Chapter No.9

GENDER INTRODUCTION

Teaching purposes

After reading this chapter, student will be able to

- They would be able to give the definition of the class.
- Advocacy and awareness of gender discrimination.
- On the basis of social activities, learn about the class.
- The status of men and women in Islam. They will be able to learn about the status of man and woman in Islam.
- Awareness about gender issues and resolving them can get.
- They will be able to learn about the protection of women right 2016.
- To understand the character of protection centres established for the safety of women.

Q.1. What is gender? Write its social relations in society.

Ans. **GENDER**

Gender relations are social relations that are set to have their social and moral values among women, men, girls and children.

Social relations in different societies

In different societies, men, boys and girls have different links. In some societies there are more robust and social relations between men and women in education, health, equal opportunities in employment and other similar services are not available in some societies that match. It indicates that there are specified biological differences between men and women. This is due to rank and place, because precipitated confrontation of time and place of the social atmosphere of confidence and balance in relationships which affects the overall state system.

Ability to work in men and women

Men and women have equal working capabilities.

housekeeping women, work on farms, factories. They work shoulder to shoulder alongside men in the construction work to the extent that there are women serving in the army and offering their services to the police department besides this they can drive lorries and fly aeroplanes.

The importance of gender roles

Gender roles are learned behaviors in a society, community or other social groups; they are men and women activities, distribution of tasks and responsibilities.

Human character

Human character means where life is affected by race, religion, morality, and is also affected by geographical, economic and political environment.

Q.2. What is gender-making and what do institutions?
(WHO (World Health Organization)

Ans. Definition of Gender

Gender refers to the role of men and women which is determined by the society for a particular role. Are based on concepts that men and women what they and to what resources they are accessible can do.

Character Building of Gender

Gender character refers to the social processes through which men and women give specific social responsibilities boys like bat or hockey, girls dolls, males work out, the girl home etc.

Character-building opportunities

Gender character means the process by which men and women are taught the ways to deal with the particular responsibilities for example give to the boy and give a doll to the girl the boy should work in the field the girl should take care of the household.

Opportunities in character building

Parents, family, neighbors, work as a society, schools / educational institutions, media, work, state, governmental, political and religious institutions gender-making bodies.

Activities on the Basis of Gender

Q.3. What activities take place on gender base. Write down.

Ans. The following activities take place on gender basis.

Economic Activities take place on gender basis

This includes services to goods produced, consumed or sold (eg agricultural or industrial) or the revenue. Money or benefits from their activities, are spent on themselves and for their family growth.

Activities imposed on men

Social structure of the class's activities are imposed on men, but the fact is that women are also involved in productive work policies performing their duties with full devotion we need to encourage them and trust them.

The woman's role

The women of Pakistan play a key role as it is with men in an agricultural country. Moreover, women work alongside men in education, health and industrial sectors.

2. **Political Activities**

Women as well as men in the legislative process are playing an important role. Women's participation in provincial and national assemblies is (33%) which is much higher than before and thus shares the legislative process. They are not behind men in writing, speech making and representation.

3. **Social and Cultural Activities**

Men and women, both are part of the initiative and try to accomplish it on their own. Their social relationships, interact with people, attending weddings, to visit the sick, to console, to help one another in difficulty and of social and cultural activities to participate in different types of events.

4. **Promotion of Gender Development**

Development progress in various fields

When we reviewed the development of national statistics in many areas it is clear that on a nondiscriminatory basis. This growth is largely in favour of men, but most women do not have access to women's health, education, employment and access to senior management positions.

Priorities for sustainable development

The same message, is quoted here that for just and productive development in certain sectors. Importance is not given to women as compared to other countries.

Q.4. Write the womens role in Pakistan.

Ans. Women's role in society

Women have an important role in society, women play an important role and responsibility in every area of society the hardway. Women are playing their role as pilots, teachers, doctors, nurses, engineers, social equality in all walks of life.

Eminent women's achievements in Pakistan

Achievements of eminent women in Pakistan.

For example, to mention a few prominent women in Pakistan:

Fatima Jinnah

She labored together with Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the emergence of Pakistan in Pakistan Movement.

Benazir Bhutto

Benazir Bhutto was the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Arfa Karim

Arfa Karim was the youngest and highest Microsoft Certified Professional with global reputation as a Pakistani.

Malala Yousuf Zai

Malala Yousaf Zai is the youngest student in the world to obtain the Nobel Peace Prize. She was attacked and injured seriously for constructive activities.

Pilot Shehnaz Leghari

Shehnaz Leghari has the honor to be the first woman pilot.

Pilot Maryam Mukhtar Shaheed

Pilot Maryam Mukhtar Shaheed Pakistan's first martyr pilot, her martyrdom and courage reflects her self-confidence.

Q.5. Describe the role of men and women, gender-based from an Islamic view point.

Ans. The basic unit of the family, society

Society's foundation is based on family. Every community comes into existence on the basis of the family. Family is the basic unit of society. It is made from a good family, good relationships can develop in the case of husband and wife and their children.

Girl power in our society

An important question in terms of our society is that do men and women have a decisive role in regard to their marriage or not? Usually the authority of men is dominant, but a number of restrictions have been placed on women's empowerment.

Religion and the constitution guarantee the rights of both men and women.

Satisfaction in family relationships

Apparently in this context, the best situation is that most people are satisfied with the relationship before the relationship of family transportation have become easier, however, if the situation is not legally independent of each transportation have become easier in this case.

Marriage in light of Quran

Marriage in light of Quran is a compromise that subverts the marriage between the two adults and the main transportation have become easier to understand. The two live together and accept all the responsibilities. Therefore, both of them should recognize the performance of the contract the right of both the performance of the contract.

The responsibility of parents in light of the teachings of the Quran

The parents were required in light of Quranic teachings that they marry girls with their consent.

Khula and Divorce

Khula and divorce in Islam is not a likeable but the man has the right to give a divorce to woman and women can get Khula.

Q.6. What is violence? Write the situation of women in the present period.

Ans. Violence

" Torture 'means any person who inflicts physical harm or mental pressure on her or someone, including domestic violence, physical violence, psychological pressure, economic exploitation, pursuing or chasing etc.

Cyber Crime

Cyber Crime include crimes or threats on the phone or the Internet.

Present Condition of Women

The situation of women at present

Women have gained so many rights in the twenty-first century, but the situation is not satisfying.

If you've given many rights to women in the twenty-first century, but this does not give much comfort to the situation. Discrimination against women

Discrimination against women

Discrimination against women inheritance of property, their workplace abuses, unfair behavior of her husband at home, but to work for low wages than men, violent behavior of in- laws for bringing less dowry.

Education of girls

Narrow mindedness of parents in the education of girls discrimination rights in the social behavior for women.

Law

The law is somewhat' definitely trying to protect their rights, but it is not an easy access to the courts to claim their rights. Their sources and their voices were stifled by tactics and they were forced to settle for limited resources.

The Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016

Q.7. Explain some of the points adopted by the Punjab Government for protection of violence against women act 2016.

Ans. Women Protection Act 2016

Keeping the above words in the form of violence in the Punjab Government in 2016 introduced women protection act. Is presented in the Punjab Assembly, on February 24th in 2016 was accepted unanimously to provide justice to women.

Justice for women

The purpose of the Bill is to provide justice to women. For the first time in the history of Pakistan, the Bill has been to provide protection to women through comprehensive protection from crime:

(i) Domestic violence
(ii) Emotional and psychological abuse
(iii) Economic inequality
(iv) Harassment
(v) Cyber-crimes

1. **The Punjab Government has taken measures to protect women's right**

   The Bill has several steps for the protection of women such as:

2. **Toll-free number**

   Universal toll-free number for affected women (1043) allocated

3. **The establishment of the Centers supporting counterterrorism violence for women**

   The establishment of the asylum for women affected by violence.

4. **The appointment of women protection officer**

   The Center for women and women protection officer for violence supporting counterterrorism staff played the role of mediator between the parties who are deploying and will protect the potential of women's rights.

5. **Campaign for the protection of women**

   The protection of women Bill through advertising in the Urdu language and safety awareness to people about the system of management.

6. **How to protect affected women**

   Related official to be aware of the need to protect and reassure affected women procedure to be highlighted.